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No. 58

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FLOOD).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

March 30, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MIKE FLOOD to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

God of grace and mercy, in You do we find our hope, a hope that cannot disappoint us, for You have poured Your love into our hearts. God, it is Your love that assures us that in all we endure, through all that we are called to persevere, Your love for us bears us up.

Remind us then, first, to hold on to that hope. As we are faced with countless situations and issues that confound and concern us, assure us, once again, that nothing can steal the hope we have in You and in Your activity in this world and in our lives.

May the assurance of Your protection and the certainty of Your direction fill us with a profound sense of joy and peace as we yield our lives to You and trust in the providence of Your will.

Then, let us bear witness to the hope that is found only in You. Keep our testimony of hope strong and unshaking, that our work and our lives would reflect the sublime strength You alone provide.

May we remain bold in our privilege to offer our prayers to You in the strength of Your holy name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

SUPPORTING PEOPLE OVER POLITICS

(Ms. MCCOLLUM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1.

While the majority claims this bill would lower America's energy costs, this bill would directly result in policies that would add to the deficit and incur billions of dollars in environmental costs.

This bill puts polluters over people by putting taxpayers on the hook for environmental cleanup of our public lands. Public lands are just that: They

are public. They belong to the people, not to major corporations, not to foreign-owned mining companies who would ship mined materials over to China for smelting, or to be sold on the global market. How does that protect our national security?

Let me be clear: We need to reform the permitting process to guarantee our transition to a clean, green energy economy. When it comes to leasing our public lands, local communities and Tribal Nations need to be front and center, not oil, gas, and mining interests.

When companies pollute, they need to be held responsible for the cleanup, not the American taxpayer. I support people over politics. H.R. 1 should be rejected.

RECOGNIZING STAFF SERGEANT DAN ABBOTT

(Mr. GOOD of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my constituent, Maneuver Training Center's Staff Sergeant Dan Abbott, who was named Noncommissioned Officer of the Year at the Virginia Army National Guard's 2023 Best Warrior Competition.

The Army National Guard's Best Warrior Competition is a physically and mentally challenging 3-day competition that tests competitors on a variety of skills. Held at Fort Barfoot, 10 Virginia National Guard soldiers participated in this year's competition to demonstrate commitment to the Army values that embody the warrior ethos.

Staff Sergeant Abbott, a former Active-Duty soldier who has been in the Virginia National Guard for about 5 years, showcased his talent and rose above the rest. He will now go on to face soldiers and noncommissioned officers from Delaware, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the D.C. National Guard.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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I congratulate Staff Sergeant Abbott on his outstanding accomplishment, and I wish him great success as he continues to represent the Commonwealth of Virginia in the next round of this prestigious competition.

TRANSGENDER DAY OF VISIBILITY

(Mr. STANTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. STANTON. On this Transgender Day of Visibility, I want to speak about a young constituent of mine, an 11-year-old girl from Mesa, Arizona.

She wrote me a few days ago to say that one day she wants to grow up to be a doctor or maybe even President. Her favorite color is pink. She loves cats and the yellow minions. She also wants to play on the local soccer team with her friends.

However, because of the wave of anti-LGBTQ legislation introduced in Arizona and other legislatures around the country and right here in Congress, she is afraid, and so is her family.

To that little girl, I want you to know that you are anything but. You are exceptional and you are deserving of every opportunity to pursue your passions and your dreams. Please know that you are loved and you are not alone, and that I and many of my fellow colleagues right here in Congress will continue to work to protect your rights.

Trans youth are kids and they should be able to spend their time being kids, not writing their Congressman to defend their basic rights.

SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

(Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the International Human Rights Defense Act, which I am honored to have joined with Senator MARKEY and Representative JACOBS in introducing just this week.

Now, this is the first bill I have introduced as a Member of Congress and it is an issue that is very personal to me. As the first LGBTQ+ immigrant to serve in this body, I know how important it is for the U.S. to stand for human rights around the world.

Right now, there are nearly 70 countries around the world where LGBTQ+ people are criminalized just for being themselves. In 11 countries, you can be executed for loving your partner, and we know that discrimination exists all across the country and the globe.

Here in the U.S., even our freedoms are being rolled back as we see what happened just this last week in this very Chamber attacking trans people. Our bill ensures that regardless of who sits in the Oval Office, our foreign policy should always reflect a strong commitment to human rights.

This bill permanently creates an LGBTQ+ global envoy office at ambassador-rank level and codifies numerous goals and initiatives within the State Department. LGBTQ+ rights are human rights.

CORRECTING THE ISSUE OF CHILD LABOR IN WEST MICHIGAN

(Ms. SCHOLTEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCHOLTEN. Mr. Speaker, this week I am introducing bipartisan emergency legislation to correct the devastating issue of child labor in west Michigan and across the country.

In west Michigan, we believe in protecting kids. When big companies and corporations go against that goal, we take the necessary steps to hold them accountable. I have heard from my constituents, and I am responding.

Here is what my bill, the Justice For Exploited Children Act, will do and why it is important. Right now, the maximum fine per violation of child labor laws is around \$15,000, and there is no minimum. No minimum.

If you think that is an embarrassingly low price to pay for exploiting a child, you are right. That is because these are the fines that have been on the books since this law was first introduced almost 100 years ago, and they have not been raised.

These meager penalties, effectively pennies for big corporations, allow guilty parties to evade meaningful consequences, and as a result, continue these shameful practices. It is unacceptable. This legislation makes clear that exploiting kids cannot be the cost of doing business.

USING THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AS A TESTING GROUND

(Mr. CASAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CASAR. Mr. Speaker, I am GREG CASAR, and I represent the heart of Texas. I rise today to sound the alarm. Extremist Republicans are using the Texas legislature as a testing ground for their most extreme policies that they plan to spread across the country.

Right now, top Texas officials are considering new laws to, one, create vigilante bounty hunter groups to go after immigrant families; two, defund our public schools; three, bar doctors from providing healthcare to transgender Texans; four, cap how much renewable energy our State can create; five, ban books and drag shows; six, block water breaks for construction workers; seven, ban citizens from Asian countries from attending public college; eight, they have already banned abortion and now they are going after emergency contraception.

This vile blueprint may be the Republicans' plan for our State and our

country, but they are not representative of Texas values. Texans take care of our neighbors, look out for each other. Americans want decent healthcare, housing they can afford, and a decent future for their kids.

As public servants, we should lead with love and integrity. After all, Texas is a native word that means friendship, not cruelty. I may yield back my time, but not my efforts.

LOWER ENERGY COSTS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 260 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1.

Will the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FLOOD) kindly take the chair.

□ 0911

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1) to lower energy costs by increasing American energy production, exports, infrastructure, and critical minerals processing, by promoting transparency, accountability, permitting, and production of American resources, and by improving water quality certification and energy projects, and for other purposes, with Mr. FLOOD (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, March 29, 2023, amendment No. 29 printed in House Report 118-30 offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. LUNA) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 30 printed in part B of House Report 118-30.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of title I of division B the following:

SEC. 20115. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON OIL AND GAS ROYALTY RATES.

It is the sense of Congress that the royalty rate for onshore Federal oil and gas leases should be not more than 12.5 percent in amount or value of the production removed or sold from the lease.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, Amendment No. 30 expresses the sense of Congress that the royalty rate for onshore Federal oil and gas leases be 12½ percent. This amendment establishes that it is the sense of Congress that the royalty rate of onshore Federal oil and gas

leases be 12½ percent, the pre-Inflation Reduction Act level. The so-called Inflation Reduction Act was filled with horrific policy and has only made things worse.

The Inflation Reduction Act is geared to severely harm American energy independence by, among other things, increasing royalty rates and fees while restricting access to energy resources.

Our country needs to produce more energy, not less, but Democrats designed their extreme climate agenda to restrict oil and natural gas production.

One measure of the so-called Inflation Reduction Act enabled the Biden administration to raise the oil and gas royalty rate for certain offshore leases from the current 12½ percent to 16.67.

This measure will only result in less oil and gas production, harming consumers and our national security.

The Biden administration doesn't even pretend otherwise. Interior Secretary Deb Haaland said, It resets how and what we consider to be the highest and best use of American resources.

This is about the use of the land, and the Biden administration clearly wants to block all of our lands from the use for oil and gas production.

My amendment simply returns onshore royalty rates to what it was 2 years ago, before this radical Democrat intervention.

This amendment would affirm the intent of the underlying bill, which would reset the royalty rate for onshore leases to 12½ percent.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 0915

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, the underlying legislation would already roll back all the positive reforms Democrats have made to the oil and gas leasing program in the Inflation Reduction Act.

For too long, Big Oil paid the taxpayers a pittance for publicly owned gas and oil they extracted and sold for an enormous profit. In the IRA, Democrats fixed our outdated royalty rates, bringing them in line with the royalty rates charged by States. Studies have shown that this will have no impact on gas prices, but it will bring a fair return to the taxpayers.

Republicans want to repeal our reforms and lower royalty rates—again, a giveaway to an industry that clearly doesn't need it. These low royalty rates are part of the reason this bill increases the deficit.

So much for that fiscal responsibility and restraint.

Big Oil doesn't need the giveaway. The rich are getting richer.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, this amendment says that the sense of Congress is that the royalty rates should be 12½ percent, which was the royalty rate before the very misleading and misnamed bill, the Inflation Reduction Act, was passed by my colleagues on the left.

We all know that it wasn't an Inflation Reduction Act, and they publicly call it their climate bill. President Biden has called it the climate bill.

The increase in the royalty rates was simply another way to attack our energy resources here in America. The Democrats know that. The Biden administration knows that. The officials in the Biden administration know that.

In a bill that they call the Inflation Reduction Act, they actually increased inflation by passing a law to say we are going to raise the costs of energy off of Federal lands. It didn't take the market to do it. It was done by the law passed by my colleagues across the aisle.

If you don't believe what I am saying, take the word of the Biden administration. Earlier this month, the Biden administration confirmed this fact in a leaked Bureau of Ocean Energy Management memo on Cook Inlet Lease Sale 258. This is in response to BOEM trying to do an 18¾ percent rate, trying to put the highest rate they could on this sale. The memo reads: "A 16-2/3 percent royalty may be more likely to facilitate expeditious and orderly development of OCS resources and potentially offer greater energy security."

The Biden administration knows this. They know that the lower the royalty rate, the more likely we will have energy security and the more likely we will develop our resources.

They choose to use the highest rate possible to do everything they can to attack American energy, to attack American jobs. It is putting Russia and OPEC over the American people because we are still going to use energy. We are not using less energy. We are just using it from different sources.

Laws like this that were passed on a partisan basis last Congress, that were signed into law by the Biden administration, simply put these bad actors over the American people.

It is time we lower energy costs, pass the Lower Energy Costs Act, and pass it with this great amendment by my friend from Tennessee. I support the amendment.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, let me remind everyone that Big Oil giants reported their largest profits in history in 2022, together making over a trillion dollars in sales, all while American families were struggling.

We can't continue to rely on the decades-old Republican "drill, baby, drill" mantra to lower prices for Americans.

Policies that make us more dependent on fossil fuels will keep subjecting Americans to the whims of dictators and global market shifts, which always means higher energy prices.

Instead, we can invest in clean energy here at home. We can reach our true energy independence, bring stability to the American family, and fight climate change all at the same time.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, it should be noted that the largest oil profit was realized by Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I would like to, once again, remind everyone that H.R. 1 is the pinnacle piece of legislation for the Republican majority. This bill, as the debates have shown throughout these last few days, is a boondoggle. It is a giveaway.

H.R. 1 puts us back into the position of less protection for the American people and less protection for our environment, and it sets us back in the struggle with the ticking time bomb of the climate crisis. H.R. 1 and this amendment continue that pattern. I urge a "no" vote.

As far as H.R. 1, the polluters over people act, if this is the pinnacle of legislative effort on the part of the Republican majority, one can only wonder why we are not concentrating on giving time to the gun violence that is all around us in this country and the recent deaths of children and adults at the Christian church.

That is not an issue with this Republican majority. In fact, they have said they can't do anything about it, that the sacrosanctity of the Second Amendment prevents them from doing anything.

Yet, H.R. 1, the pinnacle, the zenith of their legislative effort, undercuts basic protections for the American people, fundamental, core environmental laws that have protected the American people since the 1970s.

H.R. 1 and this amendment deserve to be defeated.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 31 printed in part B of House Report 118-30.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 74, line 5, insert "any entity subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the People's Republic of China, or any entity that is owned by the Government of the People's Republic of China," before "may".

Page 74, line 9, insert before the period “, or acquire claims subject to the General Mining Law of 1872”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, my amendment provides that any entity subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the People's Republic of China or any entity that is owned by the Government of the People's Republic of China may not acquire any interest with respect to the land leased for oil or gas under the Mineral Leasing Act, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and may not acquire claims subject to the General Mining Law of 1872.

We need to secure our land and not make it available for foreign governments, especially the CCP, the Chinese Communist Party. The CCP is one of the greatest threats to American democracy and our homeland.

Since at least 2007, the Department of Defense has consistently recognized China's dominance in the mining of key minerals as a leading national security threat.

The Biden administration is recklessly pursuing a green agenda that makes the United States economy more dependent on critical mined minerals used to make things like batteries.

We cannot continue to allow the genocidal CCP to control that supply chain. We certainly must ensure that the CCP cannot expand its market power by controlling mines even in our own country.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of my commonsense amendment for the sake of our people and our national security, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition, though I am not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

During our markup of this bill in the committee, Representative GOSAR offered a similar amendment to this one, though it applied only to oil and gas, not mining. I asked if he would consider adding mining to that ban, but that was declined.

I also had an amendment to this bill to include mining in this ban, which was not made in order. However, this Republican amendment, which is very similar to my own, was made in order.

I am glad to see that at least some Republicans have come around to the point of including mining as part of the ban.

If we don't want the Chinese Communist Party developing oil and gas

leases on Federal land and water, then we shouldn't be supportive of the CCP mining our publicly owned minerals.

It isn't hard to find that many foreign-owned parent companies have terrible records of human rights abuses, environmental degradation, harming indigenous communities, and destroying sacred sites.

Some foreign companies, specifically several owned by the Government of China, are known to have horrible records on all of these fronts, yet they can operate freely on our Federal land, including in my home State of Arizona, through their subsidiaries.

I have repeatedly heard from my colleagues that we agree that human rights and environmental abuses are wrong, but so far, they have refused to address the problem.

As the demand for these minerals increases, let's not rush to open our lands to just anyone who wants to mine. Let's take a closer look at who is operating on our Federal lands and work to raise the global standard.

Let me remind Members that under our outdated 150-year-old mining law, mining claimants do not pay a cent, not one penny, for the public's valuable resources that they extract and turn around and sell—nothing. That is a better deal than even oil and gas get.

We absolutely should not be handing our public mineral resources over to the CCP with no fair return to the American people, no return to the American people at all, where the result would be simply just to destroy our lands.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank the ranking member and appreciate bipartisan support on this very important amendment.

I think this is a sign that we are making progress. This is a sign that America is coming together to stand up against the Chinese Communist Party. We need to stand up not only against them but we need to continue standing up against Russia, against OPEC.

That is what H.R. 1 does. It is a bold step in the right direction, and this is a small part of it. I commend the gentleman from Tennessee for crafting this amendment and for getting it made in order.

I support the amendment for a very good reason: We simply cannot let the Chinese Communist Party continue to dominate and take control of not only mineral supply chains but energy supply chains as they are trying to make a move in that area as well, where they are cozying up with the Saudis. They are working with Russia to buy the oil and gas that we have banned from there.

Their objective is dominance. They have made great strides in the min-

erals area, and they are working very hard to do that in energy.

The way we push back against China and the CCP is we produce our energy and minerals here, and we, for sure, don't let China come to America and own any kind of lease on Federal lands or private lands. We produce it ourselves. We send it to our allies.

There was a delegation recently in Germany, and the message they brought back from Germany was gas equals peace. They want us to send them our gas, and we have ample supplies of it.

We just need the pipelines. We need the ports. We need the LNG facilities. We need the vessels to send gas to Europe that is much cleaner than the gas they are getting from Russia. It will help bring peace in Europe if they can get more of our energy here.

Mr. Chair, I again commend the gentleman, and I support the amendment.

□ 0930

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, let me just give one important example of what this amendment addresses.

In my home State of Arizona, at Oak Flat, an area sacred to the Apache people and other indigenous Tribes in Arizona and in New Mexico, there was a deal made to give Federal land to a foreign-owned mining company, Rio Tinto. It is a domestic, local subsidiary but owned by Rio Tinto, which is also partially owned by the Chinese Government. This company has a horrible track record around the globe.

In 2020, it demolished a 46,000-year-old Australian aboriginal site, an irreplaceable cultural site, an artifact and sacred site, to expand an iron mine. This amendment stops rolling out the welcome mat for these mining companies.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman WESTERMAN and my colleague across the aisle for their support.

It should be noted that it is the CCP that launched a reconnaissance balloon across our country. It is the CCP that is flooding our country with fentanyl and killing our kids and poisoning our country.

I urge adoption of this amendment. Let's send a message to China that we have had enough.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 32 printed in part B of House Report 118-30.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk as approved by the Committee on Rules.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of section 20209, insert the following:

(d) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Forest Service) and the Secretary of the Interior may not accept contributions, as authorized by subsection (a), from non-Federal entities owned by the Communist Party of China (or a person or entity acting on behalf of the Communist Party of China).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, this amendment simply ensures that no undue influence can be wielded by the Chinese Communist Party using an existing provision, which I think reflects the overall sentiment behind this anti-CCP and forced labor provision of the entire bill.

The underlying section allows the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to accept and expend funds from non-Federal entities in order to pay for staff and information technology system development to expedite permit processing. They are authorized to accept funds in fiscal years 2023 through 2025.

This amendment prohibits those Secretaries from accepting contributions from non-Federal entities owned by the Communist Party of China or a person or entity acting on behalf of the Communist Party of China. Seems pretty common sense.

There are already provisions in the bill which would prohibit the CCP's involvement in certain parts of our energy market. They should not be allowed to participate in this one any more than they do in the others. There is no reason that our government should be accepting money from this well.

Let's remind ourselves that we are not talking about the people of China who wish to breathe free, like all people in the world do. We are talking about the Communist Party of China. We don't need anything from them.

Mr. Chair, I urge support and adoption of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

Environmental reviews are how we learn about a project's potential impacts on our lands, water, and public health. They are a critical safeguard against harmful industry practices.

The section of the bill this amendment amends says that project sponsors can fund their own environmental reviews. The entire section is wrong, and this amendment begins to recognize that.

It would ban the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior from accepting funds for environmental review from the Chinese Communist Party.

But my question is: Why stop there? What about other foreign adversaries?

What about the entities that have committed human rights abuses?

What about the entities that have lobbied the Federal Government?

How do we ensure that any outside funding will be clear of conflicts of interest?

From my view, we can't.

The Federal Government should have the sole responsibility to conduct unbiased environmental review, because the Federal Government is responsible for protecting its citizens.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague from the other side of aisle that we are finally willing to get together, Democrats and Republicans, and be tough on the Communist Party of China.

Mr. Chair, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for bringing this amendment that makes very clear a stark reality that we don't need the China Communist Party. America does not need the CCP.

They need us to buy the goods they are producing. They need us to buy the minerals that they are mining out of mines they have developed with child slave labor in Africa. They need us to buy the stuff they are producing with slave labor in China.

But we don't need them, and we sure don't need their money here.

I appreciate the ranking member realizing that. I appreciate that the people are speaking. The House of Representatives is the voice of the people, and I believe this is how America feels.

But we need to go further. We need to put actions to our words. We need to show the CCP that America is strong, that we have our own resources, that we can develop these resources better than they can develop them. We can put these resources out on the world market.

Instead of being dependent on others, we can be the ones exporting our goods, growing wealth and jobs here and being a deterrent to the spread of communism, the spread of dictatorships, and all of those things that we as Americans deplore.

At the end of the day, this is about freedom and about promoting those values that our country was founded on.

Mr. Chairman, again, I support this amendment. I appreciate the gentleman bringing it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I concur with much of what Chairman WESTERMAN said. I support the amendment. I don't think it goes far enough.

I think that as we confront the question that he brought up of Chinese communism and their influence and their participation in activities on our public lands and waters, that we need to make sure that that doesn't occur.

But I would extend that further. I would extend it to cronyism. I would extend it to insider trading. I would extend it to large corporate interests, many times foreign-owned companies, dictating our energy policy and production for this country.

The point that we have here, as Representatives of our constituents and the Federal Government, is to protect the American people. To protect the American people is to make sure that their public health and their right to know and their right to seek redress is protected.

H.R. 1 does not do this. This amendment is a step in that direction, but the underlying bill does not.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I urge support of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 33 printed in part B of House Report 118-30.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk approved by the Committee on Rules.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of section 20209, insert the following:

(d) REPORT ON NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES.—Not later than 60 days after the end of the applicable fiscal year, the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Forest Service) and the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that includes, for each expenditure authorized by subsection (a)—

- (1) the amount of funds accepted; and
- (2) the contributing non-Federal entity.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman

from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, this amendment simply extends existing reporting requirements. The underlying section allows the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to accept and expend funds from non-Federal entities in order to pay for staff and information technology system development to expedite permit processing. They are authorized to accept funds in fiscal years 2023 through 2025.

In the original bill text, both Secretaries are required to submit annual statements to the committees of jurisdiction explaining why one or both of the following scenarios occurs:

They do not accept funds contributed; or

They accept but do not expend the funds contributed.

This amendment adds the requirement that both Secretaries submit a report to the committee of jurisdiction that includes, for each expenditure authorized:

The amount of funds accepted, and

The contributing non-Federal entity.

I know most folks probably don't read these reports, and they throw them in a pile. However, for future oversight efforts, it is important for the U.S. Congress to both specifically enumerate that agencies retain this information and then require them to provide it to us so not only we can see it but the American people can see how the money is being spent and who is spending it and who is giving it.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, this amendment requires the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to do very basic reporting on funding that the agency would start receiving under the bill from outside groups for processing permits.

The agencies would only have to report at the end of each year how much money they got from which outside groups, not which permits that money funded. This won't do much, if anything, to prevent conflicts of interest and corruption in permitting.

The section that this amendment amends is very, very bad. To me, this amendment demonstrates that some Republicans are noticing the absurdity.

Instead of requiring after-the-fact reporting on outside money influencing our permitting process, why not prevent conflicts of interest in the first place?

Again, the Federal Government should have sole responsibility to conduct unbiased environmental reviews,

because the Federal Government is responsible for protecting its citizens.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, again, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding. I do rise in support of this amendment.

H.R. 1 would allow non-Federal entities to provide money to certain Federal agencies to improve permitting efficiency. This good-governance amendment, offered by my friend from Pennsylvania, would require the Secretaries who accept this money to report on where it came from and how much was provided.

I think there is some confusion about the intent of what is in H.R. 1 about speeding up permitting. Mr. Chair, before I came to Congress, I did engineering work for over two decades. I am a professional engineer, so I worked on a lot of projects where permits were required. Fortunately, we were working with State permitting agencies, and we would hear the same argument from the State permitting agencies: We don't have enough resources and enough people to do these permits. It is going to take longer.

A lot of States have programs where they allow the entity trying to attain the permit to pay money to the agency so their employees can work overtime. It is really a way to increase the resources and get more out of the resources. It is not degrading the environmental protections at all. It is just moving the process forward at a faster rate.

That is what the intent of H.R. 1 is: to move permitting at a faster clip so we can build all kinds of energy; so we can build solar farms and windmills and high-voltage transmission lines; so we can build pipelines; so we can extract minerals and resources here in America. We can process those and we can manufacture things from them.

This is important to making our country a leader in the world by overcoming the position we are in with China on minerals and the position we are in with Russia and OPEC.

Mr. Chair, I support the underlying principle in the bill, and I support the good-governance amendment by my friend from Pennsylvania.

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Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman for his comments. Again, the provision also exists. All we are saying is that we should be able to—the American people—should be able to follow the money. If there is a report that says this is where the money came from and this is where it was spent or it wasn't spent, then we can follow the money and we know. That is all we are asking for. That is all this does.

It doesn't slow anything down. It doesn't speed anything up. It just says

you are capable; you are able. There is a way to follow the money.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, there is a way to speed up and deal with the backlog. We, Democrats, in the Inflation Reduction Act fought for and included \$1 billion to deal specifically with NEPA and the review process to bring it up to capacity and staff it. The same can be done for the other agencies that do species reviews, marine reviews, et cetera. It can be done and it needs to be done by the government.

I think the Federal Government should have the sole responsibility to conduct unbiased environmental reviews. That would deal with the backlog. With the \$1 billion under NEPA, we will reach that 2-year threshold that the Trump administration wanted, that the Republican majority wanted, and Senators, including Manchin, wanted. We can do the same with the other agencies as well.

It is about backlog. It is not about continuing a self-fulfilling prophecy. The prophecy has been to starve these departments so that you can claim that things are not being done in a timely fashion.

This is an opportunity. The President has recommended it in his budget to fully allow the transfer of money from the IRA to this review process with other agencies, not just NEPA.

I think this amendment is redundant in the sense that we establish a dependency on outside funding from potential claimants to leases and permits within our Federal lands and waters and depend on them to be able to deal with that backlog.

If we are going to speed this up, let's do it correctly. Let's do it with the taxpayer and the American public's rights and public health in mind and fund them fully. We should allow the President and the departments to transfer money to the areas in which they are needed. That is what speeds it up.

What we are doing today in terms of requiring a report will have no real effect on the backlog and opens the doors to conflicts of interest and corruption in our permitting process.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 34 printed in part B of House Report 118-30.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk as approved by the House Rules Committee.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

In section 20305(a), strike "subsection (c)" and insert "subsection (c) or (d)".

In section 20305, add at the end the following:

(d) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN ACTIONS UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.—An action taken by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to Presidential Determination 2022–11 and described in subsection (b) may not be treated as a covered project or be included in the Permitting Dashboard under subsection (a) if the action was related to the production, separation, processing, construction, or procurement of—

- (1) solar panels;
- (2) electric vehicles;
- (3) electric vehicle batteries; or
- (4) electric vehicle charging stations or infrastructure.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, the FAST Act provides for certain projects to be covered, which means projects that meet statutory requirements can gain voluntary access to a permitting timetable that contains all the necessary Federal environmental reviews and authorizations in one centralized location.

The underlying text ensures certain Defense Production Act projects also receive that covered status unless the project sponsor opts out. This amendment specifically excludes the Defense Production Act projects related to solar panel and EV projects from that preferential treatment.

This amendment does not alter the actual authorities provided in the Defense Production Act; it just says that the administration—any administration—can't get special treatment for projects that have absolutely nothing to do with national security.

Solar energy is often unreliable and cannot compete without subsidies. EVs cannot compete in the competitive market without subsidies.

Mr. Chairman, as far as I know, Congress hasn't declared war since I have been here. Using wartime authorities to subsidize these technologies simply doesn't change those facts. Worse yet, the projects empower the Chinese Communist Party and exploit their regime of slave labor.

Roughly 50 percent of the world's polysilicon necessary to produce solar components comes from Xinjiang and Turkmenistan where they have the slave labor operation. Industry representatives have actually acknowledged the major disruption caused by this Congress' efforts to stop forced labor in the region. We should try to stop it every way we can, and this is one of the ways. Again, the solution is not to abuse wartime authorities to prop up domestic industry incapable of making a profit without generous taxpayer subsidies.

Finally, while this amendment is relatively narrow in scope, I hope we have a broader conversation about the Defense Production Act on our side of the aisle to prevent abuses from this and future administrations.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, this amendment says that if the Secretary of Defense takes any action under the Defense Production Act related to solar panels or electric vehicles, it can't be treated as a covered project under FAST-41. I have my own concerns about FAST-41, specifically around ensuring that communities have proper input in project permitting. This amendment is a blatant attack on clean energy infrastructure, and I cannot support it.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, again, this is about using wartime powers, and we haven't declared war.

Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment. As we know, this bill is about permitting streamlining, including for domestic mineral projects.

The underlying bill allows for mining projects that have received funding under the Defense Production Act to be placed on the existing FAST-41 permitting dashboard.

My colleague's amendment states that mineral projects that contribute to certain technologies, such as electric vehicles, cannot be placed over and above other mined projects.

This amendment also supports responsible deployment of funds under the Defense Production Act.

Mineral production is vital to our national security, and H.R. 1 creates multiple opportunities to streamline the process for mineral development.

Mr. Chair, I recognize at this time the Natural Resources Committee staff who worked tirelessly to advance H.R. 1, the Lower Energy Costs Act.

I thank Ashley Nichols, Rebecca Konolige, Rob MacGregor, Tom Connolly, Chris Marklund, Rebekah Hoshiko, Madeline Bryant, Kiel Weaver, Aniela Butler, Murray Miller, Sophia Varnasidis, Will King, Nancy Peele, and Vivian Moeglein.

I also thank the Members of the Republican Conference and their staff for all the work that they have put into this legislation. This has really been a team effort to get this bill to the floor in a record amount of time to address an issue that is very prevalent in our country: to lower energy costs, to make America energy independent, to increase our national security, to break supply chains on China, and to make America be the leader of the world in the future.

H.R. 1 is the first step to that, and we should be proud to have put it on the floor.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and to support the underlying bill.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman and would echo his gratitude for the staff. There are long nights and a lot of details to be worked through. To get these things right, we rely on folks that oftentimes are more the experts than we are. We sure appreciate their sacrifices on our behalf and on behalf of the Nation.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I would be remiss, after the chairman's acknowledgement of his staff, not to do the same.

I thank the Democrats on our committee for their hard work and their effort to keep the worst from happening with H.R. 1. Their work has been phenomenal and all of us on the committee, as members, are very appreciative.

Let me just go back to polluters over people act, H.R. 1. H.R. 1 is supposed to be the pinnacle, the apex of legislative action on the part of the Republican majority. While we are having this discussion, looming over the Nation is the default—the debt ceiling—and the negotiations being promoted by the Republican majority and the cuts that are being promoted to the basic services and programs that the American people not only depend on, but rely on for their lives.

We are not talking about that. All we are hearing is that if permitting doesn't happen the way that the industry wants it in terms of changing the basic laws that protect the American people, their health, and our environment, then we will make that part of the hostage-taking in any discussion and any negotiations that we have around the debt ceiling.

We will continue to work hard, the Republican majority are saying, to gut NEPA, to gut basic environmental and public health laws in this country because that is the zenith of the effort.

H.R. 1 is not a legislative effort; it is a giveaway. It is empowering Big Oil and Big Gas to once again control the energy policy of this Nation, ignore climate change, and cost the American people more and more through the cuts that are being anticipated and through the fact that we are not concentrating on their needs and concentrating on the needs of Big Oil and Big Gas—an industry that doesn't need our attention, doesn't need our help, and certainly does not need the handouts in H.R. 1.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF
NEW JERSEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 35 printed in part B of House Report 118–30.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the amendment and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 75, after line 3, insert the following:
SEC. 20115. OFFSHORE WIND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Comptroller General shall conduct a study to assess the sufficiency of the environmental review processes for offshore wind projects in place as of the date of the enactment of this section of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and any other relevant Federal agency.

(b) CONTENTS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall include consideration of the following:

(1) The impacts of offshore wind projects on—

(A) whales, finfish, and other marine mammals;

(B) benthic resources;

(C) commercial and recreational fishing;

(D) air quality;

(E) cultural, historical, and archaeological resources;

(F) invertebrates;

(G) essential fish habitat;

(H) military use and navigation and vessel traffic;

(I) recreation and tourism; and

(J) the sustainability of shoreline beaches and inlets.

(2) The impacts of hurricanes and other severe weather on offshore wind projects.

(3) How the agencies described in subsection (a) determine which stakeholders are consulted and if a timely, comprehensive comment period is provided for local representatives and other interested parties.

(4) The estimated cost and who pays for offshore wind projects.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, like canaries in coal mines, the recent spate of tragic whale and dolphin deaths and a well-founded suspicion that geophysical surveys, including the use of sonar may be a contributing cause, has brought new light and increased scrutiny to the fast-tracking of approximately 3,400 offshore wind turbines covering 2.4 million acres by 2030, more after that by 2040—all embedded into the ocean floor by massive pile drivers—in the North Atlantic Planning Area that includes New Jersey's coast.

The offshore wind industrialization approval process has left unaddressed

and unanswered numerous serious questions concerning the potentially harmful environmental impact on whales, marine life, and the ecosystems that currently allow all sea creatures great and small to thrive.

Cindy Zipf, executive director of Clean Ocean Action, pointed out in testimony at a field hearing chaired by my good friend and colleague, JEFF VAN DREW, that the National Marine Fisheries Service has said, “Offshore wind is a new use of our marine waters, requiring substantial scientific and regulatory review.”

So she asks: So, where is the substantial review?

My amendment, Mr. Chair, requires the U.S. Accountability Office, or GAO, to investigate the sufficiency of the environmental review process for offshore wind projects of the Marine Fisheries Service, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and any other relevant Federal agency.

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Among other concerns, GAO would be required to investigate and report to Congress on the impacts of offshore wind projects on whales, finfish, and marine mammals; commercial and recreational fishing; recreation and tourism; invertebrates; essential fish habitat; benthic resources; cultural, historical, and archeological resources; sustainability of shoreline beaches and inlets; military use and navigation/vessel traffic; and the impacts of hurricanes and other severe weather on offshore wind projects.

The GAO would also be tasked to reveal how the agencies determine which stakeholders are consulted, whether a timely and comprehensive comment period is provided for local representatives and interest parties, and the estimated costs and who pays for the offshore wind projects.

Mr. Chair, if and when the wind turbines go online, vessel navigation—including U.S. Navy ships, merchant and cargo ships, fishing boats, and search and rescue operations by the Coast Guard—may be significantly hampered due to radar interference.

The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine released a report in 2022—a year ago—titled “Wind Turbine Generator Impacts to Marine Vessel Radar” and found that wind turbine generators “obfuscate the marine vessel radar for both magnetron-based and solid-state radar . . . and can cause significant interference and shadowing that suppress the detection of small contacts.”

The study also found that wind turbine mitigation techniques for marine vessel radar have not—I repeat, have not—been substantially investigated, implemented, matured, or deployed.

That study was from 1 year ago.

The vulnerability of massive structures the size of the Chrysler Building to hurricanes, nor'easters, and superstorms has not been adequately investigated and vetted.

Yet one study in 2012 found that there is very substantial risk that Category 3 and higher hurricanes can destroy one-half or more of the turbines at some locations.

Remember, Mr. Chairman, these are about 1,000 feet tall. They could topple like dominoes.

Any surface appeal argument made by the industry or by the government comparing it to the survivability of ocean wind turbines on the East Coast of the United States to the U.K. or Norway fails because Europe doesn't get hurricanes. They get remnants of our hurricanes. They get bad weather, but they don't get hurricanes.

In like manner, the devastating impact on commercial and recreational fishing has been largely ignored. One expert, Meghan Lapp, gave tremendous testimony at Mr. VAN DREW's hearing. She said: “We are facing the annihilation of our industry at the hands of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.”

New Jersey's amazing shore tourism industry is also being put at grave risk.

Mr. Chairman, with so much at stake and out of an abundance of caution and concern, support my amendment to require a comprehensive and independent review by the GAO. It is absolutely warranted.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. WEBER of Texas). The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, this amendment requires the Government Accountability Office to study the sufficiency of the current environmental review process for offshore wind projects.

I think we can all agree that offshore energy projects, including offshore wind projects, need to be studied thoroughly before being built, and the National Environmental Policy Act helps us do that review. However, H.R. 1, the polluters over people act, guts the National Environmental Policy Act.

If I lived in a coastal community, I would be pretty nervous about how H.R. 1 makes it harder for stakeholders to weigh in on projects that might affect my community. This amendment scrutinizes the environmental review process for renewable energy development, but the underlying bill guts the review process for all offshore development.

As we have seen in the Gulf, the infrastructure needed for oil and gas drilling has decimated wetlands, and oil spills like the BP disaster close beaches and kill wildlife.

Scientists have found that seismic surveys for offshore oil exploration are far more damaging to marine mammals than surveys for offshore wind.

A couple-page GAO study on whether environmental reviews of offshore wind are strong enough doesn't make up for the cuts to those reviews in H.R. 1. A better path forward is to reject the polluters over people act and, instead,

make sure Federal agencies have the tools, capacity, and resources they need to complete reviews in a timely fashion.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. VAN DREW

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 36 printed in part B of House Report 118-30.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

After section 20114, add the following:

SEC. 20115. GAO REPORT ON WIND ENERGY IMPACTS.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall publish a report on all potential adverse effects of wind energy development in the North Atlantic Planning Area (as described in the 2017-2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016)), including associated infrastructure and vessel traffic, on—

(1) maritime safety, including the operation of radar systems;

(2) economic impacts related to commercial fishing activities; and

(3) marine environment and ecology, including species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or designated as depleted under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) in the North Atlantic Planning Area.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chairman, again, I thank the chairman for his help and his support. I thank the Congressman, Dr. ANDY HARRIS, for traveling the great distance to New Jersey to be at the hearing that we had in the field. I thank Congressman CHRIS SMITH for his support and traveling, as well, and I thank Congressman SCOTT PERRY. They were all there.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment and to clear up the misconceptions that continue to float around amongst the mainstream media, this administration, and pro-wind advocacy groups, and highlight what is nothing less than an existential threat to our coastlines and the millions of people and communities who rely upon them.

Proponents of offshore wind claim that it is a necessary step in order to

transition the United States to clean energy. Yet, oddly enough, BOEM's own environmental impact statement admits that offshore wind will have no impact of any substance on combating climate change and will, in fact, increase greenhouse gas emissions.

Proponents say that it will stimulate economic activity and create thousands of U.S. jobs. Yet, offshore wind turbines are being constructed in Europe and China and not in the United States, and offshore wind companies are attempting to circumvent the Jones Act so they can use cheaper foreign vessels and cheaper crews.

Plus, BOEM has admitted that commercial fisheries will have to—this is important—completely abandon their fishing grounds as a result of offshore wind. Destroying one job to create another is not job creation.

Let's talk about the offshore wind companies themselves.

Orsted, which is building offshore wind farms off of New Jersey's coast, is based in Denmark and used to go by the name Danish Oil and Natural Gas.

Equinor, which is building offshore wind farms off of New York, is based in Norway and is a self-described petroleum refining company.

British Petroleum, BP, which is building offshore wind farms off of New York and Massachusetts, is based in England.

Avangrid, which is building offshore wind farms off Connecticut, has its parent company based in Spain.

These are foreign-owned companies that have bought millions—not thousands, I am not exaggerating here—millions of acres of our ocean, our American ocean, in the Atlantic and intend to expand into the Gulf, Pacific Ocean, and our Great Lakes, as well.

Every great body of water this country is blessed with will now be at the mercy of foreign-owned energy companies, thanks to the Biden administration.

More than 50 percent of our energy, if this plan were to go to fruition, would come from foreign countries. We would rely upon them, and they would not be under our control. That is shameful.

They say that the surveying and construction of these offshore wind farms are not resulting in marine mammal deaths. Well, Mr. Chairman, I have lived there, and I see it.

That begs the question: Why is BOEM offering incidental take authorizations to these companies? For those who don't know what that means, for those who don't understand it, it is the accidental harming or killing of marine species. It is not just whales. It is dolphins and others.

Wind companies need these ITAs because these industrial wind grids are leased right on top of the foraging grounds and the migration routes for the critically endangered North Atlantic right whale. NOAA's own scientists have sounded the alarms on how these projects will affect right whales not just now but for many decades to come.

I beg to differ. I beg to differ with the proponents who claim that offshore wind will boost our ecotourism along the coast. Would you choose to go to a shore that consisted of thousands of industrialized wind turbines that rise to nearly 1,000 feet tall?

Realize, Mr. Chairman, there is no casino in Atlantic City that is this tall.

Orsted themselves conducted a survey in my home county, Cape May, which is a tourist county, on whether tourists would return after these wind grids are built. Fifteen percent said they wouldn't even think about returning, and Orsted considered this a good thing. Perhaps they forgot to look into what exactly a 15 percent reduction in tourism would do. It would be a loss of \$1 billion.

Mr. Chairman, I could talk about defense and standing up for my constituents. Please vote for this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), who is our leader in the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I thank Ranking Member GRIJALVA for yielding and for his leadership in opposition to the polluters over people act.

I must say that the concern of the gentleman from New Jersey—we just heard about ocean animals—is touching, considering the effect that climate change will have on all wildlife and all of us, for that matter.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this bad faith amendment aimed at slowing our Nation's transition to the affordable clean energy economy we need to address the climate crisis and create good-paying American jobs. With nearly 164,000 New Yorkers already working in the clean energy industry, the State is expected to create more than 10,000 additional jobs through its commitment to developing 9,000 megawatts of offshore wind energy in the coming years.

Mr. Chairman, if you are worried about the potential adverse effects of wind energy development, you will be pleased to know that the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is already required to perform substantial environmental reviews. The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's Renewable Energy Program subject matter experts are best equipped to analyze potential environmental and industry impacts of offshore wind.

Considering this, it is strange that my colleague from New Jersey is supporting an appropriations request to defund the Renewable Energy Program.

It is also strange that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle claim to worry about the industry's impact on whales when most of them oppose the

North Atlantic right whale vessel strike reduction rule. The data shows that most whale killings are attributed to vessel strikes.

Again, Mr. Chairman, this is a bad faith attack on offshore wind, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, as we finish the amendment process under the jurisdiction of the Natural Resources Committee, let me just close by saying that the polluters over people act, H.R. 1, has one distinct and sole purpose, and that is to dismantle, weaken, and eliminate basic laws and legal protections that have been in place for over 50 years around important issues of public health and environment.

What we have heard today is rationale regarding permitting reform, rationale regarding energy independence and dominance, but the sole purpose of these concepts is dog whistles. They are dog whistles for climate denial and no action. They are dog whistles for having corporate dominance, not public interest, in charge of the most vital natural resource, and that is our people.

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H.R. 1, the polluters over people act, is a basic assault on public health, public interest, and it prevents us from dealing with the reality of climate change and the need to take action now.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 37 printed in part B of House Report 118-30.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 30003. FEDERAL GENERAL PERMITS.

Section 402(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6)(A) The Administrator is authorized to issue general permits under this section for discharges of similar types from similar sources.

“(B) The Administrator may require submission of a notice of intent to be covered under a general permit issued under this section, including additional information that the Administrator determines necessary.

“(C) If a general permit issued under this section will expire and the Administrator decides not to issue a new general permit for discharges similar to those covered by the expiring general permit, the Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register a notice of such decision at least two years prior to the expiration of the general permit.

“(D) If a general permit issued under this section expires and the Administrator has not published a notice in accordance with subparagraph (C), until such time as the Administrator issues a new general permit for discharges similar to those covered by the expired general permit, the Administrator shall—

“(i) continue to apply the terms, conditions, and requirements of the expired general permit to any discharge that was covered by the expired general permit; and

“(ii) apply such terms, conditions, and requirements to any discharge that would have been covered by the expired general permit (in accordance with any relevant requirements for such coverage) if the discharge had occurred before such expiration.”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has a very simple objective. All it is designed to do is provide certainty.

They have discharge permits that are granted often to ports, to vessels large and small and different operators that are required to discharge, making sure that what they are discharging is properly evaluated to ensure that it doesn't cause adverse impact to the environment.

These permits are normally granted for a 5-year period of time, but what we found is that upon expiration of the permits, we have seen gaps of months and months and months, creating uncertainty for those operators.

What this amendment does is it very simply says that if a permit expires, you just get a continuance, you get a continuance of the existing permit conditions until the agency works to re-certify or to re-up the permit.

The second thing that it does is it says that if you have a continuing operation, and if there are some changes that the agency wants in regard to the operations of the permit, then that is fine, but you have to begin that process 2 years ahead of time, giving the operators ample time to adjust or adapt to the new conditions.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment. While I recognize the amendment's underlying goal is to make it easier to obtain a Clean Water Act permit, not all permits have the same potential impacts on water quality.

We need to take care to distinguish between those permits that can be expedited because of their minimal impact on the environment and those that need additional attention and scrutiny.

The Clean Water Act already authorizes the use of general permits to allow a more expedited process for activities in the wetlands that will cause only minimal adverse environmental effects when performed separately and will have only minimal cumulative adverse effects on the environment.

Current EPA regulations also allow the issuance of general permits for point source discharges that involve the same or substantially similar types of operations, such as construction-related activities, urban stormwater, and the western and central Gulf of Mexico offshore oil and gas activities.

The amendment attempts to codify existing EPA regulations on general use permits for point source discharges without the safeguard that the activities have only a minimal impact on the environment. The amendment does not prescribe how these new requirements will interact with existing general permit authority.

Conflicting standards may have the opposite effect that the Representative intends. It may restrict EPA's authority to determine which activities are eligible to use the more streamlined process of obtaining general permit coverage and those activities more appropriately reviewed under a more rigorous individual permit authority. Boggling down the EPA with layers of rules will not make obtaining a permit easier.

The amendment also expands who can apply an expired general use permit onto new projects. Under current law, current permittees who file a notice of intent to be covered under a general use permit scheduled for reissuance remain covered by the previous permit, even if there should be a lapse between expiration and reissuance.

The amendment requires the new applicant also be allowed to use an expired permit regardless of whether or not the permit is likely to be renewed. Allowing automatic expansion of permits that have not been renewed for legitimate concerns will not improve water quality.

I stand ready to work with Representative GRAVES or any other colleague who seeks to achieve sensible permitting reform while continuing to uphold our Nation's water quality. However, this amendment does not uphold our Nation's water quality, and that is why I will oppose it.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, thankfully, the amendment described by the ranking member is not the amendment that we are offering today.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CARL), a

member of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. CARL. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate our colleagues on the other side of the aisle pointing out all these different rules and regulations that we have to go through for a vessel to simply come in and out.

This amendment is very simple. It says if you have a permit today and it expires today, that permit is good until the new permit is issued. It has nothing to do with further checking of water quality because that is already set up in the first permit. The layers of government bureaucracy are already put in place.

All this amendment very simply says is you can continue running your business until we have time to do our job. It is hard to run a business based on the Federal Government's time clock because the government gets in no hurry. The slower they get, the more important they feel. The business community cannot handle this. We have got to give the business community some help, and this is help.

Again, all this is simply saying is you carry on the way that you have agreed to carry on for the last 5 years, and we will get to you as quick as we can. I think it is a great amendment, and I am here to support it.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Let me again clarify. The ranking member's comments, while clearly concerning, do not apply to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, let me read from the amendment. "The Administrator is authorized," it doesn't say, "they shall." It says, "is authorized." The second section says, "The Administrator may require."

These are discretionary terms. There is nothing in here that is mandatory. It creates the ability of the Administrator to offer a general permit.

Most importantly, let's keep in mind, this doesn't waive any environmental laws or anything along those lines. What this does is, it simply says that if a permit has been issued and the agency is not fast enough in re-upping the permit, then what happens is that you continue operating under the previously approved permit.

Now, if the agency wants to reject a permit, if they want to take an action, all of that discretion is still retained by the Administrator.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the distinguished majority leader and the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) for yielding, for his leadership on introducing this amendment, which I support, and especially introducing this bill.

Mr. Chairman, we all ought to be focused on helping low-income families who are struggling. Families all across America are struggling under the weight of high inflation, all the spend-

ing that has come out of Washington under President Biden, but especially led and driven by this anti-American energy policy that we have seen from President Biden that has dramatically increased costs on American families.

How are people getting hit by all of President Biden's anti-American energy policies?

You can see it right here. Gas prices, every time you go to the pump, people are paying 50 percent more. That takes money out of families' paychecks every single week when they go to fill up their vehicle.

You look at the utility bills people are paying. They are paying 40 percent more, 25 percent more on their utility bills in some areas of the country, making it harder for them to heat their homes during a cold winter. As we approach summer, people want to turn on their air conditioner. They are going to be paying a lot more. That takes money out of their pocket.

Oh, by the way, when you look at what President Biden passed last year, he passed a \$6 billion tax increase on natural gas, which is one of the drivers of higher electricity bills.

The good news is, Mr. Chairman, Republicans have answered the pleas that so many families have been raising by bringing H.R. 1, the Lower Energy Costs Act, to the floor.

This is a bill focused on helping those families who have been struggling, who have been saying for the last 2 years: Is anybody in Washington looking out for the families who are living paycheck to paycheck, who cannot make ends meet, who are sick and tired of runaway inflation and higher costs?

The answer is yes. House Republicans are here with an answer to this problem.

I think it is important to understand how we got here. It wasn't by accident. President Biden as a candidate said he was going to go and try to destroy the energy industry, stop drilling in America.

Day one, the day President Biden took office, he started taking immediate action to attack American energy. He canceled the Keystone pipeline. He started putting his bureaucrats in place to put red tape in the way of American production of oil and natural gas.

Now, you may think that is because the President is against pipelines and the President is against oil and natural gas. He is not. In fact, while President Biden was canceling the Keystone pipeline from Canada to the United States, he green-lighted a pipeline from Russia to Germany. He bailed out Putin while he was sticking it to families in America, and they paid a higher price for it here at home.

Then, at the same time, he was making it harder to produce energy in America: Getting agencies to stop issuing permits and canceling lease sales. It wasn't because he was against oil and gas. No.

During the time that he was making it harder to get oil and gas in America,

he was calling Vladimir Putin—again there is that name—calling Russia, asking them to produce more oil for America. Putin said no.

Then he got on Air Force One and begged the Saudis to produce more oil. The Saudis said no, because the Saudis want a high price for gasoline.

Who pays for that? Hardworking families.

All these climate justice warriors who fly all around the world on their private jets, they take jet fuel. The last time I checked, there are no solar panels on the wings of Air Force One.

Again, the President is not against oil. He is just against American oil.

Why don't we ask this question? If the President is not against oil, he is just against American oil, where are we getting our energy from?

Where are we getting our critical minerals from?

They talk about electric vehicles as if everybody is driving electric cars. One day, maybe that is where the world goes. Technology still needs to advance a lot to get to that point. Today, maybe 5–10 percent of the cars on the road are electric.

If you are going to advance it, like, California says they are going to ban fossil fuel cars in California. Of course, ironically, days after the Governor said he was going to ban fossil fuel cars, he told people they cannot plug their electric car into the socket because they are about to have power outages because the grid can't handle it.

Again, where does the energy come from?

You don't plug that electric car into a tree. You have got to actually use baseload energy.

Where does the battery come from, by the way, that you are charging?

We know right now the batteries are coming from China.

President Biden has made it very clear, he wants to make it harder to produce in America, but he is not against the production. He is going to countries like Russia, China, and Venezuela.

Look at the list. Are these the people we want to become dependent on?

The question is no longer do we or do we not get oil. It is where we get it from.

Now, what Republicans have said and what H.R. 1 gets us back to is why don't we get our energy from America?

It is a pretty straightforward answer.

President Biden said no to America. But, again, he was begging Russia, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. He is trying to ease sanctions on Venezuela right now to get more of their oil.

If it is all about carbon emissions and saving the planet, why don't we use the facts?

Let's talk science for a moment.

Where is the cleanest place to make things in the world?

Who has the highest standards?

I know some on the left wake up every day, and they just want to trash America. We have the best standards in

the world. If you want to make oil anywhere in the world—and, again, they are not against oil; they just don't want it made in America.

However, look at the countries they are begging to make more oil, countries that emit more carbon to make the same oil. Then they put that oil on a tanker and send it to the United States. Think of the lunacy of that policy.

We would love to make it here and put it in a pipeline, which is the safest way to transport it. They don't even want you to be able to build the pipelines. We eased that in the bill so we can actually build real infrastructure in America.

If you are worried about carbon emissions, there is good news for you: the Lower Energy Costs Act solves that problem because by making it in America, you make it in the best place in the world.

We also address critical minerals.

You want to make computer chips? You want to make electric car batteries?

They are going to be made somewhere in the world.

Where are they going to be made?

Right now, under President Biden's policies, it is almost impossible to get permits to mine for those minerals in America.

They are getting made. The problem is, they are getting made in countries like China. Go look at the environmental standards of China. I know the President's Energy Secretary said, just a few days ago, that we can learn something from China on clean energy.

I am not sure if she has been traveling around America. I know she is traveling around to other countries.

How could you possibly say we could learn from China?

No one does it cleaner than America. Many would argue no one does it dirtier than China.

□ 1030

Why would you want to be making our country more dependent on China? In our bill, we actually say we can make those things in America again. We have them here.

Look at the plaque right above the Speaker's rostrum. "Let us develop the resources of our land. . . ."

Well, Mr. Speaker, we actually do fulfill that promise in this bill by letting us develop the resources in our land, not in China.

They can go make stuff in China. We shouldn't be addicted to those products because President Biden shut off our ability to make things in America.

These policies make nothing but common sense. The good thing about it is you don't just get the advantages of lower carbon emissions globally by passing this bill.

For families across America who are sick and tired of the lunacy and hypocrisy of the left's policies, it lowers costs for families.

There is only one free market country in the world that has abundant re-

sources. That is America. If you look at the other countries that we have become dependent on, they want a higher price. They are part of cartels like OPEC.

We can make OPEC irrelevant if we make more energy in America. We have got the resources.

You can go to Port Fourchon in south Louisiana, my district, and see areas where we can produce hundreds of thousands of barrels a day that are being closed off, where it is almost impossible for them to get permits. They can't even move pipelines.

Go to Pennsylvania where they can produce oil and natural gas, but they can't even get it to their neighbors in New York and the New England States because they are abusing Federal laws in all of these different agencies to stop the building of the infrastructure for pipelines.

Their argument is that they don't want oil and natural gas. Well, they are getting the oil and natural gas. They are just getting it from other countries, from tankers coming into the New England States instead of pipelines made in America.

None of this makes any sense. There is an answer. The answer is let's stand up for those families who are sick and tired of paying more when they know we have the ability here to do it ourselves. We can become energy independent again.

It is a national security issue, but it is a bread and butter, kitchen table issue for those families who are struggling.

Stop being dependent on foreign countries like President Biden has made us. Let's get back to the sound principles that have been proven to work, again, in the cleanest place to make things in the world—the United States of America.

Let's stand up for those families who are sick and tired of paying too much. Let's actually get good policy put into law that fights for those families who have been left behind for far too long.

Let's pass the Lower Energy Costs Act. Let's get this country back on track, and let's lower prices for those families who are struggling.

Mr. Chair, I urge passage of this amendment.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 118–30 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 20 by Mr. WESTERMAN of Arkansas.

Amendment No. 25 by Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ of New Mexico.

Amendment No. 26 by Mr. LEVIN of California.

Amendment No. 31 by Mr. OGLES of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 34 by Mr. PERRY of Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 35 by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 36 by Mr. VAN DREW of New Jersey.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. WESTERMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 20, printed in part B of House Report 118–30 offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 407, noes 26, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 174]

AYES—407

Adams	Cartwright	Espallat
Aderholt	Case	Estes
Aguilar	Casten	Evans
Alford	Chavez-DeRemer	Ezell
Allen	Cherfilus-	Fallon
Allred	McCormick	Feenstra
Amodei	Chu	Ferguson
Armstrong	Ciicilline	Finstad
Arrington	Ciscomani	Fischbach
Auchincloss	Clark (MA)	Fitzgerald
Babin	Clarke (NY)	Fitzpatrick
Bacon	Cline	Fleischmann
Baird	Cloud	Flood
Balderson	Clyburn	Poster
Balint	Clyde	Foushee
Banks	Cohen	Fox
Barr	Cole	Frankel, Lois
Barragán	Collins	Franklin, C.
Bean (FL)	Comer	Scott
Beatty	Connolly	Fry
Bentz	Costa	Fulcher
Bera	Courtney	Gaetz
Bergman	Craig	Gallagher
Beyer	Crane	Gallego
Bice	Crawford	Garamendi
Biggs	Crenshaw	Garbarino
Bilirakis	Crockett	Garcia (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Crow	Garcia, Mike
Bishop (NC)	Cuellar	Gimenez
Blumenauer	Curtis	Golden (ME)
Blunt Rochester	D'Esposito	Goldman (NY)
Boebert	Davids (KS)	Gomez
Bost	Davidson	Gonzales, Tony
Boyle (PA)	Davis (IL)	Gonzalez,
Brecheen	Davis (NC)	Vicente
Brown	De La Cruz	González-Colón
Brownley	Dean (PA)	Good (VA)
Buchanan	DeGette	Gooden (TX)
Buck	DeLauro	Gosar
Bucshon	DelBene	Gottheimer
Budzinski	Deluzio	Granger
Burchett	DeSaulnier	Graves (LA)
Burgess	DesJarlais	Graves (MO)
Burlison	Dingell	Green (TN)
Calvert	Doggett	Green, Al (TX)
Cammack	Donalds	Greene (GA)
Caraveo	Duarte	Griffith
Carbajal	Duncan	Grijalva
Cárdenas	Dunn (FL)	Grothman
Carey	Edwards	Guest
Carl	Ellzey	Guthrie
Carter (GA)	Emmer	Hageman
Carter (LA)	Escobar	Harder (CA)
Carter (TX)	Eshoo	Harris

Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
James
Jeffries
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick

NOES—26

Bonamici
Bowman
Bush
Carson
Casar
Correa
Fletcher
Frost
Garcia (IL)

NOT VOTING—7

Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cleaver

McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norman
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ogles
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Perry
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Radewagen
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Santos
Sarbanes
Scalise

Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Strong
Swalwell
Sykes
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

□ 1101

Ms. TOKUDA, Messrs. KIM of New Jersey, SHERMAN, Ms. BONAMICI, Messrs. CARSON, and TAKANO changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mses. PORTER, ADAMS, DEGETTE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. DELAURO changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MS. LEGER FERNANDEZ

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 25, printed in part B of House Report 118–30 offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 323, noes 109, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 175]

AYES—323

Adams
Aderholt
Aguiar
Alford
Allen
Allred
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciocline
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)

Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Ezell
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi

Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating

Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
LaMalfa
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin

NOES—109

Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Bean (FL)
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brecheen
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crenshaw
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Estes
Fallon
Ferguson
Fitzgerald

Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Radewagen
Ramirez
Raskin
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell

Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

McClain
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Steube
Strong
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams (TX)

NOT VOTING—8

Castor (FL) Hoyle (OR) Pocan
 Castro (TX) Kelly (IL) Stansbury
 Cleaver Lee (CA)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1105

So the amendment was agreed to.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 26, printed in
 part B of House Report 118-30 offered
 by the gentleman from California (Mr.
 LEVIN), on which further proceedings
 were postponed and on which the noes
 prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 205, noes 228,
 not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 176]

AYES—205

Adams	Escobar	Lieu
Aguilar	Eshoo	Lofgren
Allred	Espallat	Lynch
Auchincloss	Evans	Magaziner
Balint	Fletcher	Manning
Barragán	Foster	Matsui
Beatty	Foushee	McBath
Bera	Frankel, Lois	McClellan
Beyer	Frost	McCollum
Bishop (GA)	Gallego	McGarvey
Blumenauer	Garamendi	McGovern
Blunt Rochester	Garcia (IL)	Meeks
Bonamici	Garcia (TX)	Menendez
Bowman	Garcia, Robert	Meng
Boyle (PA)	Golden (ME)	Mfume
Brown	Goldman (NY)	Moore (WI)
Brownley	Gomez	Morrell
Budzinski	Gottheimer	Moskowitz
Bush	Green, Al (TX)	Moulton
Caraveo	Grijalva	Mrvan
Carbajal	Harder (CA)	Mullin
Cárdenas	Hayes	Nadler
Carson	Higgins (NY)	Neal
Carter (LA)	Himes	Neguse
Cartwright	Horsford	Nickel
Casar	Houlahan	Norcross
Case	Hoyer	Norton
Casten	Huffman	Ocasio-Cortez
Cherfilus-	Ivey	Omar
McCormick	Jackson (IL)	Pallone
Chu	Jackson (NC)	Panetta
Cicilline	Jackson Lee	Pappas
Clark (MA)	Jacobs	Pascarell
Clarke (NY)	Jayapal	Payne
Clyburn	Jeffries	Pelosi
Cohen	Johnson (GA)	Peltola
Connolly	Kamlager-Dove	Perez
Correa	Kaptur	Peters
Costa	Keating	Pettersen
Courtney	Khanna	Phillips
Craig	Kildee	Pingree
Crockett	Kilmer	Plaskett
Crow	Kim (NJ)	Pocan
Davids (KS)	Krishnamoorthi	Porter
Davis (IL)	Kuster	Pressley
Dean (PA)	Landsman	Quigley
DeGette	Larsen (WA)	Ramirez
DeLauro	Larson (CT)	Raskin
DelBene	Lee (NV)	Ross
DeSaulnier	Lee (PA)	Ruiz
Dingell	Leger Fernandez	Ruppersberger
Doggett	Levin	Ryan

Sablan
 Salinas
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Scholten
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Slotkin
 Smith (WA)

Aderholt
 Alford
 Allen
 Amodei
 Armstrong
 Arrington
 Babin
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balderson
 Banks
 Barr
 Bean (FL)
 Bentz
 Bergman
 Bice
 Biggs
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (NC)
 Boebert
 Bost
 Brecheen
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Burchett
 Burgess
 Burlison
 Calvert
 Cammack
 Carey
 Carl
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Chavez-DeRemer
 Ciscomani
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyde
 Cole
 Collins
 Comer
 Crane
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Cuellar
 Curtis
 D'Esposito
 Davidson
 Davis (NC)
 De La Cruz
 Deluzio
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Donalds
 Duarte
 Duncan
 Dunn (FL)
 Edwards
 Ezell
 Emmet
 Estes
 Ezell
 Fallon
 Feenstra
 Ferguson
 Finstad
 Fischbach
 Fitzgerald
 Flood
 Foxx
 Franklin, C.
 Scott
 Fry
 Fulcher

Sorensen
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stevens
 Strickland
 Swalwell
 Sykes
 Takano
 Thanedar
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tokuda
 Tonko

NOES—228

Gaetz
 Gallagher
 Garbarino
 Garcia, Mike
 Gimenez
 Gonzales, Tony
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 González-Colón
 Good (VA)
 Gooden (TX)
 Gosar
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Greene (GA)
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Hageman
 Harris
 Harshbarger
 Hern
 Higgins (LA)
 Hill
 Hinson
 Houchin
 Hudson
 Huizenga
 Hunt
 Issa
 Jackson (TX)
 James
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Kean (NJ)
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Kiggans (VA)
 Kiley
 Kim (CA)
 Kustoff
 LaHood
 LaLota
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Langworthy
 Latta
 LaTurner
 Lawler
 Lee (FL)
 Lesko
 Letlow
 Loudermilk
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luna
 Luttrell
 Mace
 Malliotakis
 Mann
 Massie
 Mast
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McCormick
 McHenry
 Meuser
 Miller (IL)
 Miller (OH)

Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Underwood
 Vargas
 Vasquez
 Veasey
 Velázquez
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Weston
 Wild
 Williams (GA)
 Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Castor (FL) Hoyle (OR) Napolitano
 Castro (TX) Kelly (IL)
 Cleaver Lee (CA)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1110

Messrs. BACON and YAKYM changed
 their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on amendment No. 31, printed in
 part B of House Report 118-30 offered
 by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr.
 OGLES), on which further proceedings
 were postponed and on which the ayes
 prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 405, noes 24,
 not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 177]

AYES—405

Adams	Carson	Donalds
Aderholt	Carter (GA)	Duarte
Aguilar	Carter (LA)	Duncan
Alford	Carter (TX)	Dunn (FL)
Allen	Cartwright	Edwards
Allred	Case	Elizy
Amodei	Casten	Emmer
Armstrong	Chavez-DeRemer	Escobar
Arrington	Cherfilus-	Eshoo
Auchincloss	McCormick	Espallat
Babin	Chu	Estes
Bacon	Cicilline	Evans
Baird	Ciscomani	Ezell
Balderson	Clark (MA)	Fallon
Balint	Cline	Feenstra
Banks	Cloud	Ferguson
Barr	Clyburn	Finstad
Barragán	Clyde	Fischbach
Bean (FL)	Cohen	Fitzgerald
Bentz	Cole	Fitzpatrick
Bera	Collins	Fleischmann
Bergman	Comer	Flood
Beyer	Connolly	Foster
Bice	Costa	Foushee
Biggs	Courtney	Foxx
Bilirakis	Craig	Frankel, Lois
Bishop (GA)	Crane	Franklin, C.
Bishop (NC)	Crawford	Scott
Blunt Rochester	Crenshaw	Fry
Boebert	Crockett	Fulcher
Bost	Crow	Gaetz
Boyle (PA)	Cuellar	Gallagher
Brecheen	Curtis	Gallego
Brown	D'Esposito	Garamendi
Brownley	Davids (KS)	Garbarino
Buchanan	Davidson	Garcia (IL)
Buck	Davis (IL)	Garcia (TX)
Bucshon	Davis (NC)	Garcia, Mike
Budzinski	De La Cruz	Gimenez
Burchett	Dean (PA)	Golden (ME)
Burgess	DeGette	Goldman (NY)
Burlison	DeLauro	Gonzales, Tony
Calvert	DelBene	Gonzalez, Vicente
Cammack	Deluzio	González-Colón
Caraveo	DeSaulnier	Good (VA)
Carbajal	DesJarlais	Gooden (TX)
Cárdenas	Diaz-Balart	Gosar
Carey	Dingell	Gottheimer
Carl	Doggett	

Granger Matsui
Graves (LA) McBath
Graves (MO) McCaul
Green (TN) McClain
Green, Al (TX) McClellan
Greene (GA) McClintock
Griffith McCollum
Grijalva McCormick
Grothman McGarvey
Guest McGovern
Guthrie McHenry
Hageman Meeks
Harder (CA) Menendez
Harris Meuser
Harshbarger Mfume
Hayes Miller (IL)
Hern Miller (OH)
Higgins (LA) Miller (WV)
Higgins (NY) Miller-Meeks
Hill Mills
Himes Molinaro
Hinson Moolenaar
Horsford Mooney
Houchin Moore (AL)
Houlahan Moore (UT)
Hoyer Moore (WI)
Hudson Moran
Huizenga Morelle
Hunt Moskowitz
Issa Moulton
Ivey Moylan
Jackson (IL) Mrvan
Jackson (NC) Mullin
Jackson (TX) Murphy
Jackson Lee Nadler
James Napolitano
Jeffries Neal
Johnson (LA) Neguse
Johnson (OH) Nehls
Johnson (SD) Newhouse
Jordan Nickel
Joyce (OH) Norcross
Joyce (PA) Norman
Kaptur Norton
Kean (NJ) Nunn (IA)
Keating Obernolte
Kelly (MS) Ogles
Kelly (PA) Owens
Khanna Pallone
Kiggans (VA) Palmer
Kildee Panetta
Kiley Pappas
Kilmer Pascarell
Kim (CA) Payne
Krishnamoorthi Pelosi
Kuster Peltola
Kustoff Pence
LaHood Perez
LaLota Perry
LaMalfa Peters
Lamborn Pettersen
Landsman Pfluger
Langworthy Phillips
Larsen (WA) Pingree
Larson (CT) Plaskett
Latta Pocan
LaTurner Porter
Lawler Posey
Lee (FL) Pressley
Lee (NV) Quigley
Leger Fernandez Radewagen
Lesko Raskin
Letlow Reschenthaler
Levin Rodgers (WA)
Lofgren Rogers (AL)
Loudermilk Rogers (KY)
Lucas Rose
Luetkemeyer Rosendale
Luna Ross
Luttrell Rouzer
Lynch Roy
Mace Ruiz
Magaziner Ruppertsberger
Malliotakis Rutherford
Mann Ryan
Manning Sablan
Massie Salazar
Mast Salinas

NOES—24

Bonamici Garcia, Robert
Bowman Huffman
Bush Jacobs
Casar Jayapal
Clarke (NY) Johnson (GA)
Correa Kamlager-Dove
Fletcher Kim (NJ)
Frost Lee (PA)

Sánchez Santos
Santos Sarbanes
Scalise Scalise
Scanlon Scanlon
Schakowsky Schiff
Schneider Schneider
Scholten Scholten
Schrier Schrier
Schweikert Schweikert
Scott (VA) Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin Scott, Austin
Scott, David Scott, David
Self Sessions
Sewell Sessions
Sherrill Sherrill
Simpson Simpson
Slotkin Slotkin
Smith (MO) Smith (MO)
Smith (NE) Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ) Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA) Smith (WA)
Smucker Smucker
Sorensen Sorensen
Soto Soto
Spanberger Spanberger
Spartz Spartz
Stansbury Stansbury
Stanton Stanton
Stauber Stauber
Steel Steel
Stefanik Stefanik
Steil Steil
Steube Steube
Stevens Stevens
Stewart Stewart
Strickland Strickland
Strong Strong
Swalwell Swalwell
Sykes Sykes
Tenney Tenney
Thanedar Thanedar
Thompson (CA) Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS) Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA) Thompson (PA)
Tiffany Tiffany
Timmons Timmons
Titus Titus
Tonko Tonko
Torres (CA) Torres (CA)
Torres (NY) Torres (NY)
Trahan Trahan
Trone Trone
Turner Turner
Underwood Underwood
Valadao Valadao
Van Drew Van Drew
Van Dуйne Van Dуйne
Van Orden Van Orden
Vargas Vargas
Vasquez Vasquez
Bean (FL) Bean (FL)
Bentz Bentz
Bice Bice
Biggs Biggs
Bilirakis Bilirakis
Bishop (NC) Bishop (NC)
Boebert Boebert
Bost Bost
Brecheen Brecheen
Buchanan Buchanan
Buck Buck
Burchett Burchett
Burgess Burgess
Burlison Burlison
Calvert Calvert
Cammack Cammack
Carey Carey
Carl Carl
Carter (GA) Carter (GA)
Carter (TX) Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer Chavez-DeRemer
Cline Cline
Cloud Cloud
Clyde Clyde
Cole Cole
Collins Collins
Comer Comer
Crane Crane
Crawford Crawford
Crenshaw Crenshaw
Curtis Curtis
Davidson Davidson
De La Cruz De La Cruz
DesJarlais DesJarlais

Meng
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Ramirez
Sherman
Takano
Tlaib
Tokuda

NOT VOTING—11

Beatty Cleaver Lee (CA)
Blumenauer Gomez Lieu
Castor (FL) Hoyle (OR)
Castro (TX) Kelly (IL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1114

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GOMEZ. Mr. Chair, I was not recorded
on rollcall no. 177. Had I been present, I
would have voted “aye” on rollcall no. 177.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 34, printed in
part B of House Report 118-30 offered
by the gentleman from Pennsylvania
(Mr. PERRY), on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 201, noes 230,
not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 178]

AYES—201

Aderholt Diaz-Balart Hudson
Alford Donalds Huizenga
Allen Duarte Hunt
Amodei Duncan Issa
Armstrong Dunn (FL) Jackson (TX)
Arrington Edwards Johnson (LA)
Babin Ellzey Johnson (OH)
Bacon Emmer Johnson (SD)
Baird Estes Jordan
Balderson Ezell Joyce (PA)
Banks Fallon Kean (NJ)
Barr Feenstra Kelly (MS)
Bean (FL) Ferguson Kelly (PA)
Bentz Finstad Kiley
Bice Fischbach Kim (CA)
Biggs Fitzgerald Kustoff
Bilirakis Fleischmann LaHood
Bishop (NC) Flood LaMalfa
Boebert Foeix Lamborn
Bost Franklin, C. Langworthy
Brecheen Scott Latta
Buchanan Fry LaTurner
Buck Fulcher Lee (FL)
Burchett Gaetz Lesko
Burgess Gallagher Letlow
Garcia, Mike Gallagher Letlow
González-Colón Garcia, Mike
Good (VA) Good (VA)
Gooden (TX) Gooden (TX)
Gosar Gosar
Granger Granger
Graves (LA) Graves (LA)
Graves (MO) Graves (MO)
Green (TN) Green (TN)
Greene (GA) Greene (GA)
Griffith Griffith
Grothman Grothman
Guthrie Guthrie
Hageman Hageman
Harris Harris
Harshbarger Harshbarger
Hern Hern
Higgins (LA) Higgins (LA)
Hill Hill
Hinson Hinson
Houchin Houchin

Moore (AL) Moore (AL)
Moore (UT) Moore (UT)
Moran Moran
Moylan Moylan
Murphy Murphy
Nehls Nehls
Norman Norman
Nunn (IA) Nunn (IA)
Obernolte Obernolte
Ogles Ogles
Owens Owens
Palmer Palmer
Perry Perry
Pfluger Pfluger
Posey Posey
Radewagen Radewagen
Reschenthaler Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA) Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL) Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY) Rogers (KY)
Rose Rose
Rosendale Rosendale

Rouzer Rouzer
Roy Roy
Rutherford Rutherford
Santos Santos
Scalise Scalise
Schweikert Schweikert
Scott, Austin Scott, Austin
Self Self
Sessions Sessions
Simpson Simpson
Smith (MO) Smith (MO)
Smith (NE) Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ) Smith (NJ)
Smucker Smucker
Spartz Spartz
Stefanik Stefanik
Steil Steil
Steube Steube
Stewart Stewart
Strong Strong
Tenney Tenney
Thompson (PA) Thompson (PA)

NOES—230

Adams Gimenez Norcross
Aguilar Golden (ME) Norton
Allred Goldman (NY) Ocasio-Cortez
Auchincloss Gonzales, Tony Omar
Balint Gonzalez, Tony Pallone
Barragán Vicente Panetta
Beatty Gottheimer Pappas
Bera Green, Al (TX) Pascarell
Bergman Grijalva Payne
Beyer Guest Pelosi
Bishop (GA) Harder (CA) Peltola
Blumenauer Hayes Pence
Blunt Rochester Higgins (NY) Perez
Bonamici Himes Peters
Bowman Horsford Pettersen
Boyle (PA) Houlahan Phillips
Brown Hoyer Pingree
Brownley Huffman Plaskett
Bucshon Ivey Pocan
Budzinski Jackson (IL) Porter
Bush Jackson (NC) Pressley
Caraveo Jacobs Quigley
Carbajal James Ramirez
Cárdenas Jayapal Raskin
Carson Jeffries Ross
Carter (LA) Johnson (GA) Ruiz
Cartwright Joyce (OH) Ruppertsberger
Casar Kamlager-Dove Ryan
Case Kaptur Sablan
Casten Keating Salazar
Cherfilus-Khan Khanna Salinas
McCormick Kiggans (VA) Sánchez
Chu Kildee Sarbanes
Cicilline Kilmer Scanlon
Ciscomani Kim (NJ) Schakowsky
Clark (MA) Krishnamoorthi Schiff
Clarke (NY) Kuster Schneider
Clyburn LaLota Scholten
Cohen Landsman Schrier
Connolly Larsen (WA) Scott (VA)
Correa Larson (CT) Scott, David
Costa Lawler Sewell
Courtney Lee (NV) Sherman
Craig Lee (PA) Sherrill
Crockett Leger Fernandez Slotkin
Crow Levin Smith (WA)
Cuellar Lieu Sorensen
D'Esposito Lofgren Soto
Davids (KS) Lynch Spanberger
Davis (IL) Magaziner Stansbury
Davis (NC) Manning Stanton
Dean (PA) Matsui Stauber
DeGette McBath Steel
DeLauro McClellan Stevens
DelBene McCollum Strickland
Deluzio McGarvey Swalwell
DeSaulnier McGovern Sykes
Dingell McHenry Takano
Doggett Meeks Thanedar
Escobar Menendez Thompson (CA)
Eshoo Meng Thompson (MS)
Españat Mfume Titus
Evans Molinaro Tlaib
Fitzpatrick Moore (WI) Tokuda
Fletcher Morelle Tonko
Foster Moskowitz Torres (CA)
Foushee Moulton Torres (NY)
Frankel, Lois Mrvan Trahan
Frost Mullin Trone
Gallego Nadler Underwood
Garamendi Napolitano Vargas
Garbarino Neal Vasquez
Garcia (IL) Neguse Veasey
Garcia (TX) Newhouse Velázquez
Garcia, Robert Nickle Wagner

Wasserman	Watson Coleman	Williams (GA)
Schultz	Wexton	Wilson (FL)
Waters	Wild	

NOT VOTING—9

Castor (FL)	Gomez	Kelly (IL)
Castro (TX)	Hoyle (OR)	Lee (CA)
Cleaver	Jackson Lee	McClintock

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1117

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. GOMEZ. Mr. Chair, I was not recorded
on rollcall vote No. 178. Had I been present,
I would have voted “no” on rollcall No. 178.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF
NEW JERSEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 35, printed in
part B of House Report 118-30 offered
by the gentleman from New Jersey
(Mr. SMITH), on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 244, noes 189,
not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 179]

AYES—244

Aderholt	Crawford	González-Colón
Alford	Crenshaw	Gooden (TX)
Allen	Curtis	Gosar
Amodei	D'Esposito	Granger
Armstrong	Davidson	Graves (LA)
Arrington	Davis (NC)	Graves (MO)
Babin	De La Cruz	Green (TN)
Bacon	Deluzio	Greene (GA)
Baird	DesJarlais	Griffith
Balderson	Diaz-Balart	Grothman
Banks	Donalds	Guest
Barr	Duarte	Guthrie
Bean (FL)	Duncan	Hageman
Bentz	Dunn (FL)	Harder (CA)
Bergman	Edwards	Harris
Bice	Ellzey	Harshbarger
Bilirakis	Emmer	Hern
Bishop (NC)	Eshoo	Higgins (LA)
Boebert	Estes	Hill
Bost	Ezell	Hinson
Brecheen	Fallon	Houchin
Buchanan	Feenstra	Houlahan
Bucshon	Ferguson	Hudson
Burchett	Finstad	Huizenga
Burgess	Fischbach	Hunt
Burlison	Fitzpatrick	Issa
Calvert	Fleischmann	Jackson (NC)
Cammack	Flood	Jackson (TX)
Caraveo	Foxx	James
Carey	Franklin, C.	Johnson (LA)
Carl	Scott	Johnson (OH)
Carter (GA)	Fry	Johnson (SD)
Carter (TX)	Fulcher	Jordan
Chavez-DeRemer	Gaetz	Joyce (OH)
Ciscomani	Gallagher	Joyce (PA)
Cline	Garbarino	Kaptur
Cloud	Garcia, Mike	Kean (NJ)
Clyde	Gimenez	Kelly (MS)
Cole	Golden (ME)	Kelly (PA)
Collins	Gonzales, Tony	Kiggans (VA)
Comer	Gonzalez,	Kildoe
Craig	Vicente	Kiley

Kim (CA)	Moore (AL)	Slotkin
Kustoff	Moore (UT)	Smith (MO)
LaHood	Moran	Smith (NE)
LaLota	Moulton	Smith (NJ)
LaMalfa	Moylan	Smucker
Lamborn	Mrvan	Sorensen
Langworthy	Murphy	Spartz
Latta	Nehls	Stauber
LaTurner	Newhouse	Steel
Lawler	Norman	Stefanik
Lee (FL)	Nunn (IA)	Steil
Lee (NV)	Oberholte	Steube
Lesko	Ogles	Stewart
Letlow	Owens	Strong
Lofgren	Pappas	Tenney
Loudermilk	Pence	Thompson (CA)
Lucas	Perez	Thompson (PA)
Luetkemeyer	Perry	Tiffany
Luna	Pfuger	Timmons
Luttrell	Radewagen	Titus
Mace	Reschenthaler	Turner
Malliotakis	Rodgers (WA)	Valadao
Mann	Rogers (AL)	Van Drew
Manning	Rogers (KY)	Van Dwyne
Mast	Rose	Van Orden
McCaul	Rouzer	Wagner
McClain	Roy	Walberg
McClintock	Rutherford	Waltz
McCollum	Ryan	Weber (TX)
McCormick	Salazar	Webster (FL)
McHenry	Salinas	Wenstrup
Meuser	Santos	Westerman
Miller (IL)	Schalis	Wild
Miller (OH)	Scholten	Williams (NY)
Miller (WV)	Schrier	Williams (TX)
Miller-Meeks	Schweikert	Wilson (SC)
Mills	Scott, Austin	Wittman
Molinaro	Self	Womack
Moolenaar	Sessions	Yakym
Mooney	Simpson	Zinke

NOES—189

Adams	Fitzgerald	Morelle
Aguilar	Fletcher	Moskowitz
Allred	Foster	Mullin
Auchincloss	Foushee	Nadler
Balint	Frankel, Lois	Napolitano
Barragán	Frost	Neal
Beatty	Gallego	Neguse
Bera	Garamendi	Nickel
Beyer	García (IL)	Norcross
Biggs	García (TX)	Norton
Bishop (GA)	García, Robert	Ocasio-Cortez
Blumenauer	Goldman (NY)	Omar
Blunt Rochester	Gomez	Pallone
Bonamici	Good (VA)	Panetta
Bowman	Gottheimer	Pascarell
Boyle (PA)	Green, Al (TX)	Payne
Brown	Grijalva	Pelosi
Brownley	Hayes	Peltola
Buck	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Budzinski	Himes	Pettersen
Bush	Horsford	Phillips
Carbajal	Hoyer	Pingree
Cárdenas	Huffman	Plaskett
Carson	Ivey	Pocan
Carter (LA)	Jackson (IL)	Porter
Cartwright	Jackson Lee	Posey
Casar	Jacobs	Pressley
Case	Jayapal	Quigley
Casten	Jeffries	Ramirez
Cerfilus-	Johnson (GA)	Raskin
McCormick	Kamllager-Dove	Rosendale
Chu	Keating	Ross
Cielline	Khanna	Ruiz
Clark (MA)	Kilmer	Ruppersberger
Clarke (NY)	Kim (NJ)	Sablan
Clyburn	Krishnamoorthi	Sánchez
Cohen	Kuster	Sarbanes
Connolly	Landsman	Scanlon
Correa	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky
Costa	Larson (CT)	Schiff
Courtney	Lee (PA)	Schneider
Crane	Leger Fernandez	Scott (VA)
Crockett	Levin	Scott, David
Crow	Lieu	Sewell
Cuellar	Lynch	Sherman
Davids (KS)	Magaziner	Sherrill
Davis (IL)	Massie	Smith (WA)
Dean (PA)	Matsui	Soto
DeGette	McBath	Spanberger
DeLauro	McClellan	Stansbury
DeBene	McGarvey	Stanton
DeSaulnier	McGovern	Stevens
Dingell	Meeks	Strickland
Doggett	Menendez	Swalwell
Escobar	Meng	Sykes
Espallat	Mfume	Takano
Evans	Moore (WI)	Thanedar

Thompson (MS)	Trone	Wasserman
Tlaib	Underwood	Schultz
Tokuda	Vargas	Waters
Tonko	Vasquez	Watson Coleman
Torres (CA)	Veasey	Wexton
Torres (NY)	Velázquez	Williams (GA)
Trahan		Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Castor (FL)	Hoyle (OR)	Palmer
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	
Cleaver	Lee (CA)	

□ 1122

Mrs. LEE of Nevada changed her vote
from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably
detained. Had I been present, I would have
voted “aye” on rollcall No. 179.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. VAN DREW

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 36, printed in
part B of House Report 118-30 offered
by the gentleman from New Jersey
(Mr. VAN DREW), on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 220, noes 213,
not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 180]

AYES—220

Aderholt	Crawford	Gooden (TX)
Alford	Crenshaw	Gosar
Allen	D'Esposito	Granger
Amodei	Davidson	Graves (LA)
Armstrong	Davis (NC)	Graves (MO)
Arrington	De La Cruz	Green (TN)
Babin	DesJarlais	Greene (GA)
Bacon	Diaz-Balart	Griffith
Baird	Donalds	Grothman
Balderson	Duarte	Guest
Banks	Duncan	Guthrie
Barr	Dunn (FL)	Hageman
Bean (FL)	Edwards	Harris
Bentz	Ellzey	Harshbarger
Bergman	Emmer	Hern
Bice	Estes	Higgins (LA)
Bilirakis	Ezell	Hill
Bishop (NC)	Fallon	Hinson
Boebert	Feenstra	Houchin
Bost	Ferguson	Hudson
Brecheen	Finstad	Huizenga
Buchanan	Fischbach	Hunt
Buck	Fitzgerald	Issa
Bucshon	Fitzpatrick	Jackson (TX)
Burchett	Fleischmann	James
Burgess	Flood	Johnson (LA)
Burlison	Foxx	Johnson (OH)
Calvert	Franklin, C.	Johnson (SD)
Cammack	Scott	Jordan
Carey	Fry	Joyce (OH)
Carl	Fulcher	Joyce (PA)
Carter (GA)	Gaetz	Kean (NJ)
Carter (TX)	Gallagher	Kelly (MS)
Chavez-DeRemer	Garbarino	Kelly (PA)
Ciscomani	Garcia, Mike	Kiley
Cline	Gimenez	Kim (CA)
Cloud	Golden (ME)	Kustoff
Clyde	Gonzales, Tony	LaHood
Cole	Gonzalez,	LaLota
Collins	Vicente	LaMalfa
Comer	González-Colón	Lamborn

Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Mast
McCauley
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan

Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Radewagen
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)

Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tennet
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—213

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Español
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee

Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Good (VA)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moore (WI)
Morelle

Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rosendale
Ross
Roy
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano

Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)

Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cleaver

Hoyle (OR)
Kelly (IL)
Lee (CA)

Lesko

□ 1127

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS). There being no further amendments under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEBER of Texas) having assumed the chair, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1) to lower energy costs by increasing American energy production, exports, infrastructure, and critical minerals processing, by promoting transparency, accountability, permitting, and production of American resources, and by improving water quality certification and energy projects, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 260, she reported the bill, as amended by that resolution, back to the House with sundry further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any further amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Porter of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.
The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-

minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on:

Passage of the bill, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 207, nays 222, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 181]

YEAS—207

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Español
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)

Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta

Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz

NAYS—222

Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack

Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw

Curtis	James	Owens	Bishop (NC)	Graves (MO)	Moore (AL)	Huffman	Moskowitz	Scott (VA)
D'Esposito	Johnson (LA)	Palmer	Boebert	Green (TN)	Moore (UT)	Ivey	Moulton	Scott, David
Davidson	Johnson (OH)	Pence	Bost	Greene (GA)	Moran	Jackson (IL)	Mrvan	Scott, David
De La Cruz	Johnson (SD)	Perry	Brecheen	Griffith	Murphy	Jackson (NC)	Mullin	Sherman
DesJarlais	Jordan	Pfluger	Buchanan	Grothman	Nehls	Jackson Lee	Nadler	Sherrill
Diaz-Balart	Joyce (OH)	Posey	Buck	Guest	Newhouse	Jacobs	Napolitano	Slotkin
Donalds	Joyce (PA)	Reschenthaler	Bucshon	Guthrie	Norman	Jayapal	Neal	Smith (WA)
Duarte	Kean (NJ)	Rodgers (WA)	Burchett	Hageman	Nunn (IA)	Jeffries	Neguse	Sorensen
Duncan	Kelly (MS)	Rogers (AL)	Burgess	Harris	Obernoite	Johnson (GA)	Nickel	Soto
Dunn (FL)	Kelly (PA)	Rogers (KY)	Burlison	Harshbarger	Ogles	Kamlager-Dove	Norcross	Spanberger
Edwards	Kiggans (VA)	Rose	Calvert	Hern	Owens	Kaptur	Ocasio-Cortez	Stansbury
Ellzey	Kiley	Rosendale	Cammack	Higgins (LA)	Palmer	Keating	Omar	Stanton
Emmer	Kim (CA)	Rouzer	Carey	Hill	Pence	Khanna	Pallone	Stevens
Estes	Kustoff	Roy	Carl	Hinson	Perez	Kildee	Panetta	Strickland
Ezell	LaHood	Rutherford	Carter (GA)	Houchin	Pfluger	Kilmer	Pappas	Swalwell
Fallon	LaLota	Salazar	Carter (TX)	Hudson	Posey	Kim (NJ)	Pascarella	Sykes
Feenstra	LaMalfa	Santos	Chavez-DeRemer	Huizenga	Reschenthaler	Krishnamoorthi	Payne	Takano
Ferguson	Lamborn	Scalise	Ciscomani	Hunt	Rodgers (WA)	Kuster	Pelosi	Thanedar
Finstad	Langworthy	Schweikert	Cline	Issa	Rogers (AL)	Landsman	Peltola	Thompson (CA)
Fischbach	Latta	Scott, Austin	Cloud	Jackson (TX)	Rogers (KY)	Larsen (WA)	Peters	Thompson (MS)
Fitzgerald	LaTurner	Self	Clyde	James	Rose	Larson (CT)	Pettersen	Titus
Fitzpatrick	Lawler	Sessions	Cole	Johnson (LA)	Rosendale	Lee (NV)	Phillips	Tlaib
Fleischmann	Lee (FL)	Simpson	Collins	Johnson (OH)	Rouzer	Lee (PA)	Pingree	Tokuda
Flood	Lesko	Smith (MO)	Comer	Johnson (SD)	Roy	Leger Fernandez	Pocan	Tonko
Foxx	Letlow	Smith (NE)	Crane	Jordan	Rutherford	Levin	Porter	Torres (CA)
Franklin, C.	Loudermilk	Smith (NJ)	Crawford	Joyce (OH)	Salazar	Lieu	Pressley	Torres (NY)
Scott	Lucas	Smucker	Crenshaw	Joyce (PA)	Santos	Lofgren	Quigley	Trahan
Fry	Luetkemeyer	Spartz	Cuellar	Kean (NJ)	Scalise	Lynch	Ramirez	Trone
Fulcher	Luna	Staubert	Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Schweikert	Magaziner	Raskin	Underwood
Gaetz	Luttrell	Steel	D'Esposito	Kelly (PA)	Scott, Austin	Manning	Ross	Vargas
Gallagher	Mace	Stefanik	Davidson	Kiggans (VA)	Self	Matsui	Ruiz	Vasquez
Garbarino	Malliotakis	Steil	De La Cruz	Kiley	Sessions	McBath	Ruppersberger	Veasey
Garcia, Mike	Mann	Steube	DesJarlais	Kim (CA)	Simpson	McClellan	Ryan	Velázquez
Gimenez	Massie	Stewart	Diaz-Balart	Kustoff	Smith (MO)	McCollum	Salinas	Wasserman
Gonzales, Tony	Mast	Strong	Donalds	LaHood	Smith (NE)	McGarvey	Sánchez	Schultz
Good (VA)	McCarthy	Tenney	Duarte	LaLota	Smith (NJ)	McGovern	Sarbanes	Scanlon
Gooden (TX)	McCaul	Thompson (PA)	Duncan	LaMalfa	Smucker	Meeks	Scanlon	Schakowsky
Gosar	McClain	Tiffany	Dunn (FL)	Lamborn	Spartz	Menendez	Schiff	Schneider
Granger	McClintock	Timmons	Edwards	Langworthy	Staubert	Meng	Schiff	Scholten
Graves (LA)	McCormick	Turner	Ellzey	Latta	Steel	Mfume	Schneider	Schrier
Graves (MO)	McHenry	Valadao	Emmer	LaTurner	Stefanik	Moore (WI)	Scholten	Hoyle (OR)
Green (TN)	Meuser	Van Drew	Estes	Lawler	Steube	Morelle	Schrier	Kelly (IL)
Greene (GA)	Miller (IL)	Van Dwyne	Ezell	Lee (FL)	Stewart			Lee (CA)
Griffith	Miller (OH)	Van Orden	Fallon	Lesko	Strong			
Grothman	Miller (WV)	Wagner	Feenstra	Letlow	Tenney			
Guest	Miller-Meeks	Walberg	Ferguson	Loudermilk	Tiffany			
Guthrie	Mills	Waltz	Finstad	Lucas	Timmons			
Hageman	Molinaro	Weber (TX)	Fischbach	Luetkemeyer	Turner			
Harris	Moolenaar	Webster (FL)	Fitzgerald	Luna	Westernman			
Harshbarger	Mooney	Wenstrup	Fleischmann	Luttrell	Williams (NY)			
Hern	Moore (AL)	Westerman	Flood	Mace	Williams (TX)			
Higgins (LA)	Moore (UT)	Williams (NY)	Foxx	Malliotakis	Wilson (SC)			
Hinon	Moran	Williams (TX)	Mann	Mann	Wittman			
Houchin	Murphy	Wilson (SC)	Massie	Massie	Womack			
Hudson	Nehls	Wittman	Mast	McCarthy	Yakym			
Huizenga	Newhouse	Womack	Van Dwyne	McCaul	Zinke			
Hunt	Norman	Yakym	Van Orden	McClain				
Issa	Nunn (IA)	Zinke	Wagner	McClintock				
Jackson (TX)	Obernoite		Walberg	McCormick				
	Ogles		Waltz	McHenry				
			Weber (TX)	Meuser				
			Webster (FL)	Miller (IL)				
			Wenstrup	Miller (OH)				
			Westerman	Miller (WV)				
			Williams (NY)	Miller-Meeks				
			Williams (TX)	Mills				
			Wilson (SC)	Molinaro				
			Wittman	Moolenaar				
			Womack	Mooney				
			Yakym					
			Zinke					

NOT VOTING—6

Castor (FL) Cleaver Kelly (IL)
Castro (TX) Hoyle (OR) Lee (CA)

□ 1136

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 225, nays 204, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 182]

YEAS—225

Aderholt Babin Bean (FL)
Alford Bacon Bentz
Allen Baird Bergman
Amodei Balderson Bice
Armstrong Banks Biggs
Arrington Barr Bilirakis

Adams Casten Escobar
Aguilar Cherfilus-Eshoo
Allred McCormick Espallat
Auchincloss Chu Evans
Balint Cicilline Fitzpatrick
Barragán Clark (MA) Fletcher
Beatty Clarke (NY) Foster
Bera Clyburn Foushee
Beyer Cohen Frankel, Lois
Bishop (GA) Connolly Frost
Blumenauer Correa Gallego
Blunt Rochester Costa Garamendi
Bonamici Courtney Garcia (IL)
Bowman Craig Garcia (TX)
Boyle (PA) Crockett Garcia, Robert
Brown Crow Goldman (NY)
Brownley Davids (KS) Gomez
Budzinski Davis (IL) Gottheimer
Bush Davis (NC) Green, Al (TX)
Caraveo Dean (PA) Grijalva
Carbajal DeGette Harder (CA)
Cárdenas DeLauro Hayes
Cáson DelBene Higgins (NY)
Carter (LA) Deluzio Himes
Cartwright DeSaulnier Horsford
Casar Dingell Houlahan
Case Doggett Hoyer

NAYS—204

NOT VOTING—6

Castor (FL) Cleaver Kelly (IL)
Castro (TX) Hoyle (OR) Lee (CA)

□ 1143

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 1, LOWER ENERGY COSTS ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 1, to include corrections in spelling, punctuation, section numbering and cross-referencing, and the insertion of appropriate headings.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. LUNA). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 2023, TO MONDAY, APRIL 3, 2023

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 30, 2023.

I hereby designate the period from Friday, March 31, 2023, through Sunday, April 16, 2023, as a "district work period" under section 3(z) of House Resolution 5.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TO SMITHSONIAN AMERICAN WOMEN'S HISTORY MUSEUM COUNCIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 104(c) of title I, division T of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (Public Law 116-260), and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, of the following individual on the part of the House to the Smithsonian American Women's History Museum Council:

Mrs. Martha Hill, Little Rock, Arkansas

MOMENT OF SILENCE REMEMBERING VICTIMS OF THE COVENANT SCHOOL SHOOTING

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, on Monday, the horror, the terror, and the insanity of mass shootings came to our capital city, Nashville, Tennessee—most directly, the Covenant Presbyterian School.

Six innocent victims passed.

Three were children: Evelyn Dieckhaus, William Kinney, and Hallie Scruggs. All were 9 years old. All were loving students, friends, brothers, sisters, and parents.

The three adults were Mike Hill, a beloved custodian of 14 years, a father, and a grandfather; Katherine Koonce, the headmaster referred to as a saint; and Cynthia Peak, a substitute teacher who had a light that shone wherever she appeared.

Madam Speaker, for all those victims and the other victims—the classmates, the friends, and the staff of Covington Presbyterian and the city of Nashville—I ask that we have a moment of silence in their memory and their honor.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.J. Res. 7. Joint Resolution relating to a national emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020.

H.J. Res. 27. Joint Resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of

title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'".

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent Resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition.

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent Resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 316. An act to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq.

S. 777. An act to increase, effective as of December 1, 2023, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 106-286, the Chair, on behalf of the President of the Senate, appoints the following Members to serve on the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China:

The Senator from Maine (Mr. King).
The Senator from Illinois (Ms. Duckworth).

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 93-415, as amended by Public Law 102-586 and Public Law 111-211, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, and after consultation with the Republican Leader, announces the appointment of the following individual to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Lourdes Rosado of New York (2-year term).

The message also announced that pursuant to Section 1295b(h) of title 46 App., United States Code, as amended by Public Law 101-595, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, and upon the recommendation of the Chair of the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, appoints the following Senators to the Board of Visitors of the United States Merchant Marine Academy:

The Senator from Washington (Ms. Cantwell) (ex officio as Chair, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation).
The Senator from Arizona (Mr. Kelly).

MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATION MOMENT OF SILENCE TO REMEMBER FORMER MEMBERS JOHN OLVER AND BRIAN DONNELLY

(Mr. NEAL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I join with my Massachusetts colleagues to mourn the passing of two of our former colleagues, Congressman John Olver and Congressman Brian Donnelly.

John Olver, an MIT-trained chemist, dedicated his life to public service, working as an educator at the University of Massachusetts before beginning his political career. He spent 12 years in the Massachusetts Legislature prior to his election to Congress.

Over the course of his 22 years in the U.S. House of Representatives, John was an effective leader and a steadfast advocate for the people of western and central Massachusetts.

His approach to policymaking was a good lesson for all. It wasn't about tweeting or texting or cable TV appearances. He lacked any malice whatsoever, and he always had the purest of intentions, focusing solely on delivering for the people he felt privileged to represent. In addition, I don't know anybody who mastered the details of public life and complicated policy more than John Olver.

He was a devoted husband to his wife, Rose, of 55 years and a loving father to their children.

Madam Speaker, we send our best wishes to them at this difficult time.

Madam Speaker, I likewise rise to honor our former colleague Brian Donnelly, a close personal friend of mine for the years that we served together in this institution.

He was a steadfast public servant, a son of Massachusetts, and, perhaps more importantly, a son of Dorchester.

From his days in the Boston Public Schools to the State legislature to the hearing rooms of the Ways and Means Committee, Brian lived the American Dream.

I will forever be grateful to him for his retirement plan that opened up a seat on the Ways and Means Committee for me, understanding that for 70 years, Massachusetts, in straight order, has had a seat on the Ways and Means Committee.

He grew up in a working-class, Irish-American household. He never forgot his ancestral roots in Galway, and he used his time in Congress to advocate for Irish nationals both in Ireland and the United States.

Thousands of young immigrants secured visas through what is known as the Donnelly visa program, giving countless families the opportunity to live out the same American Dream that he knew so well.

Our thoughts and prayers are with the entire Donnelly family during this difficult time, and I appreciate, Madam Speaker, you providing us the time for a moment of silence.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF IRA BRAHM BORN

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to fully celebrate the life of a true Pennsylvania icon. Ira Brahm Born, known as Bob by all who knew and cared about him, recently passed away at the age of 98.

While most of you probably didn't know Bob personally, I know you are familiar with his sweet work as the head of Just Born, Inc. The Bethlehem candymaker is the force behind many beloved favorites, but they are best known for Peeps, the colorful marshmallow chicks that, for three-quarters of a century, have brightened our Easter celebrations and our every day.

Bob was a veteran of World War II, an engineer, a talented musician, an innovator in his industry, and a family man whose son, Ross Born, along with a cousin, David Shaffer, carry on Bob's legacy at Just Born.

Madam Speaker, while we mourn the passing of Bob, his legacy will live on for generations to come.

REPUBLICANS USED TO CARE ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the Lower Energy Costs Act, or H.R. 1.

That is a joke. Once again, the title of a Republican bill does not match the content.

This bill does not save Americans one dime in energy costs. Instead, it will cost them at least \$2.4 billion, according to the Congressional Budget Office.

It will pollute drinking water and poison the air we breathe. It eliminates Federal funds to decrease greenhouse gases, and it increases dangerous drilling on Federal lands and in national parks.

It was Republican President Richard Nixon who started the Environmental Protection Agency. Back then, Republicans cared about the health and safety of the environment and Americans. Clearly, this bill shows they could care less about both.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BILL WHEELER'S 105TH BIRTHDAY

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 105th birthday of Lieutenant Colonel Bill Wheeler, which was on March 24.

Mr. Wheeler joined the U.S. Army in April 1941, during the buildup to U.S. involvement in World War II. He was eventually selected to be a member of the Army Air Corps, where he was commissioned as a second lieutenant.

Mr. Wheeler then went on to earn his pilot's wings in 1942, 1 year after the attacks on Pearl Harbor.

After serving in World War II, Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler left Active Duty to serve with a Reserve unit at Scott Field, Illinois, but his stay was short-lived as he commissioned back into the U.S. Army Air Forces a year later.

Mr. Wheeler continued to serve in the Air Force up until his retirement in 1970. Throughout his career, he flew multiple planes, such as the B-47, PT-19, and AT-6.

Mr. Wheeler's commitment to his country and his community serves as a testament to his character and the type of American we should all strive to be.

Again, I congratulate Lieutenant Colonel Bill Wheeler on his 105th birthday, and I wish him many, many more.

□ 1200

HONORING CENTRAL FLORIDA'S OUTSTANDING WOMEN

(Mr. FROST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FROST. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor some of the most powerful and outstanding women in my hometown of central Florida during Women's History Month.

These awe-inspiring women broke glass ceilings, pioneered change, fought for equal rights, and championed a better tomorrow for the people of Florida.

Congresswoman Corrine Brown, part of the first group of Black lawmakers from the State of Florida to serve in the United States House of Representatives since 1876.

Linda Chapin, the first elected mayor of Orange County.

Stina D'Uva, who serves in our community through the West Orange Chamber of Commerce.

Veteran Tangia Hill-Smikle, who gave back to central Florida in too many ways to count.

Suneera Madhani, a pioneer in financial technology.

Linda Landman Gonzalez and Kay Rawlins, leaders with our local beloved sports teams, the Orlando Magic and Orlando City Soccer Club.

Lastly, human rights advocates like Nikole Parker and Martha Are, and journalists like Beth Kassab are on the front lines of fighting for the free press.

Today, I honor them and thank them for all they have done for central Florida.

Madam Speaker, I also have to say, moments of silence are incredibly important to remember those who have been taken from us, but faith without work is dead. If we don't work to end gun violence, our children will suffer the same fate.

KIDNEY CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

(Mrs. KIM of California asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, March is also Kidney Cancer Awareness Month, so I rise in support of all Americans suffering from kidney disease and to highlight the importance of regular cancer screenings and learning about their risks.

According to the CDC, about 37 million adults are estimated to have kidney disease. Unfortunately, kidney disease is among the 10 most common cancers in both men and women, and 1 out of 3 Americans are at a heightened risk for kidney disease.

I also take this opportunity to honor and remember one of our former colleagues and friends, Representative Jim Hagedorn of Minnesota, who tragically lost his life last year due to kidney cancer.

Coincidentally, just recently, I found a letter he sent me just before he passed. As Jim used to say, "Please visit your doctor regularly and get those annual cancer screenings. Early detection could save your life."

NATIONAL NUTRITION MONTH

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to commemorate National Nutrition Month.

Madam Speaker, there are serious challenges related to hunger and food insecurity across eastern North Carolina and other parts of the country, and we need to do all we can to feed hungry kids, seniors, and our most vulnerable populations.

Recently, I spent time at Windsor Elementary School in Bertie County, North Carolina, and spoke with Tiwana Smallwood, the school nutritionist, who stressed the need for programs to improve nutrition and reduce hunger.

Ms. Smallwood highlighted nutrition's vital role in our health and healthcare systems, noting that some families and school systems across the First Congressional District need help to make ends meet with rapidly increasing prices.

Let me be clear, everyone deserves access to nutritious food to fuel a healthy and prosperous life. I will work to ensure that is achievable for school districts across America.

Madam Speaker, the options are clear. Supporting our citizens or ignoring their health and well-being. I know where I stand, and that is with supporting the health and well-being of eastern North Carolinians.

REFORMING FOREST MANAGEMENT

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, yesterday the House included two of my

amendments into H.R. 1. Both amendments are important fire prevention measures that make northern California and rural America safer.

While we can't prevent the outbreak of every fire, we can certainly take steps to reduce the likelihood and severity of wildfire outbreaks.

The first of the amendments was called the CARR Act, which would allow the Forest Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management to thin forests and manage vegetation within 300 feet of roadways along these Federal lands.

This amendment is in response to the 2018 Carr fire, which happened near Redding, California. It spread rapidly due to overgrown vegetation near the road on Park Service land. Even the term "firenado" came from that fire.

The second amendment, the CLEAR Zones Act, allows us to easily clear unhealthy or hazardous trees within 50 feet of power lines. It is especially important for my district, as several fires in the past, most notably the devastating 2018 Camp Fire which devastated Paradise, California, started near power lines—in these cases either by trees falling into power lines or by equipment that is faulty.

Both of these amendments are prudent fire prevention measures that reduce the risk of fire outbreaks. They will help keep our air and water clean, our wildlife safe, and our forests green. This is good reform to help keep our forests as we would see them.

FOSSIL FUELS MAKING US SICK

(Mrs. RAMIREZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today in total opposition to H.R. 1, the Republican polluters over people act that just passed a few minutes ago.

Why? Because our fossil fuel-driven economy is making us sick, and H.R. 1 can, literally, kill us.

It comes back to community. I have heard directly from constituents in my district, mayors and environmental activists who shared with me how badly they need resources and support to address increased flooding.

We know that it is happening because of increased extreme weather events, and we know that it is happening worldwide. Catastrophic floods, deadly heat waves, wildfires choking us with smoke. Oil, gas, and coal are polluting our air and killing Americans every single year. We have a climate catastrophe that is hitting Black and Brown communities the hardest.

Instead of further subsidizing the fossil fuel industry with no protections for people, we need to tackle the man-made climate crisis with green investments that Democrats secured in the Inflation Reduction Act.

CONGRATULATING CITY OF FLORENCE

(Mr. FRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FRY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to extend my congratulations to the city of Florence for being awarded the 2023 Great American Main Street Award by Main Street America, an award that hasn't been given to another South Carolina city for 20 years.

This is such a well-deserved recognition of the city of Florence's dedication to preserving its history and culture and maintaining a thriving community.

Downtown Florence is booming with restaurants and local businesses, residential growth, and community involvement, and I am thrilled that the city has received this national recognition of their dedicated work to create such a great place to live.

I am looking forward to seeing the continued success of the city of Florence, as it is such a vital part of the Pee Dee region of our State.

SPRINGFIELD 1908 NATIONAL RACE RIOT NATIONAL MONUMENT

(Ms. BUDZINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BUDZINSKI. Madam Speaker, more than a century ago, the Black community in Springfield, Illinois, came under attack by a violent mob, resulting in the loss of lives and livelihoods.

While the 1908 Springfield race riot demonstrates our Nation's deep history of racial violence, it also gave rise to the NAACP, an organization that would lead the charge in securing civil rights for millions of Black Americans in the decades to come.

Today, I am honored to introduce bipartisan legislation with Congressman DARIN LAHOOD to make the site of this historic event a national monument, providing long overdue recognition for our local history and its impact on our Nation.

I am grateful to Senators DICK DURBIN and TAMMY DUCKWORTH for their work on this bill in the Senate, and I look forward to working together to make this vision a reality.

CONGRATULATING ELIZABETH DAVIS MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS ON WINNING STUDENTCAM COMPETITION

(Mrs. MCCLELLAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MCCLELLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the incredible work of three students from my district. Evan McKinney, Ayden Greer, and David Bell from Elizabeth Davis

Middle School in Chester, Virginia, were recently selected as winners of C-SPAN's 2023 national StudentCam Competition.

This year, students addressed the theme of, "If you were a newly elected Member of Congress, which issue would be your first priority and why?"

It is a topic I am particularly interested in.

Evan, Ayden, and David created a documentary titled, "Do the Twist: The Startling Truth About Opioid Abuse in America."

Their work looked into some of the root causes of the opioid crisis and its devastating impacts.

I thank Evan, Ayden, and David for helping shine a light on such a pervasive issue in our district and our Nation. I congratulate them on winning the prize out of nearly 3,000 participants. They made their school, their community, our district, and their Congresswoman proud.

LINCOLN WARE MAKING AN IMPACT FOR 50 YEARS

(Mr. LANDSMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANDSMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of my favorite people and a Cincinnati radio icon, Lincoln Ware.

For 50 years now, across southwest Ohio, folks have listened to Lincoln Ware. From deejaying aboard the USS Midway as a marine to WCIN, one of the oldest, Black radio stations in the country, to helping "The Buzz" get off the ground with the very famous "Lincoln Ware Show" to his talk show "Cincinnati Issues" on Star 64, Lincoln has made an enormous impact on our city and region.

Off the airwaves, Lincoln is always out in the community. From celebrations to protests, he is there. You can even join him as part of his walking club at Winton Woods on Saturdays during the spring, summer, and most of the fall.

He brings humor, wisdom, and clarity to thousands of Cincinnatians every day. I thank Lincoln, and I congratulate him.

GUN VIOLENCE IN OUR COMMUNITIES

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today, yet again, to speak about gun violence in our communities.

I would like to read the words of Troy Forbush, a survivor of last month's horrific mass shooting at Michigan State University in my home State. Troy said, "Seconds after being shot clean through the lung, two entrance wounds and two exit wounds, laying in a state of shock, that will never leave my mind and forever haunt me."

He continued to say, “I fell to the ground from my seat and tried to act as if I were already dead. As he panned the room with his handgun, I pled for my life and screamed, ‘Please don’t shoot me.’ We were met face to face with pure evil.”

No person, Madam Speaker, or child should ever have to go through what Troy and the countless others continue to experience in our country of being gunned down while learning, gunned down while praying, gunned down while shopping, gunned down, gunned down over and over again.

This is the reality of the United States of America, where gun violence is the number one cause of death for our children.

How is this acceptable?

We must pass comprehensive gun reform immediately. Enough of the bloodshed.

DERELICTION OF DUTY

(Ms. BALINT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BALINT. Madam Speaker, this week I have heard from grandfathers, moms, students, and even from my Uber driver the other night, all asking some version of the same question, which is, how can we continue to allow our children to get murdered in their schools?

This week, six Nashville families are heartbroken. The parents of three 9-year-olds are grieving. They will join the families of thousands and thousands and thousands and thousands of American families who have lost loved ones to gun violence. Four hundred American children have been gunned down this year already.

It is unbelievable that it is happening in this Nation.

I do not accept that this is the cost of freedom in this country. Americans have said overwhelmingly that they want us to do something about it. We in Congress actually could do something about it. We can vote on the floor of this Chamber for background checks and to ban assault weapons.

Throwing up our hands and saying there is nothing that we can do is a dereliction of duty.

I stand with the children of America.

□ 1215

CONGRATULATING SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY'S MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

(Ms. JACOBS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACOBS. Madam Speaker, I rise today as an incredibly proud San Diegan and the proud daughter of an SDSU alum to congratulate San Diego State University for making it to the Final Four for the first time in program history.

After the tournament was canceled in 2020 during one of SDSU's best seasons, our dreams of a championship appearance were dashed.

This team has risen to the challenge, and this year's tournament has been electric for SDSU, defying the odds and expectations set against them.

Led by Coach Brian Dutcher, they have been focused, steady, and resilient. They beat No. 1 seed Alabama 71-64 in the Sweet 16. They beat Creighton 57-56 after senior Darrion Trammell sank a free throw with 1.2 seconds left in the game.

Out of 363 Division I men's basketball teams, SDSU has outlasted all but three. They will face off against Florida Atlantic this weekend.

With more than 400,000 alumni, our entire community and all of California are behind you and rooting for you.

Let's go, San Diego State.

PREPARING CHILDREN FOR LIFE

(Mr. LIEU asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LIEU. Madam Speaker, extreme MAGA Republican policies on education resulted in the following: A Florida principal lost his job because they wanted to teach classical artworks like Michelangelo's classic, “David.” A school in Florida banned “Ruby Bridges,” a Disney movie that talks about desegregation. You have textbooks with Rosa Parks but not describing her race.

What is going to end up happening is that MAGA students are going to be so sheltered and unprepared for life. When they start work or go to a 4-year college or a trade school, they are going to be made fun of. They are going to be disrespected because they would have been kept ignorant.

Don't keep your kids ignorant. Teach them classic works of art. Teach them about civil rights. Teach them about slavery. Teach them about desegregation.

They are going to learn it anyway when they grow up. Don't shelter them.

BUDGET MUST RESPOND TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, in a Budget Committee hearing yesterday, I could not restrain my pain to raise the question of three little babies and three adults killed in Nashville with assault weapons.

Does anyone know the costliness—over \$200 billion of gun violence in America. I raised that in the Budget Committee because the witnesses were trying to blame all of the deficit on President Biden.

I believe in a balanced budget for States and cities like Houston. We can do that. Please understand that the

Federal Government is the umbrella on a rainy day.

A disaster in Mississippi—the Federal Government comes. A disaster in Ohio, in East Palestine—the Federal Government comes. Raging hurricanes—the Federal Government comes. Raging fires.

As a member of the Budget Committee, I can assure you we will look to the President's \$6.7 trillion budget, but we are looking to also bring down the deficit as we responsibly need to do.

I will not support eliminating Medicare payments for those who need it, Social Security payments for those who need it, education funding that the Federal Government does through Pell grants, climate change dollars, or being able to ensure that we are the umbrella on a rainy day.

The budget of the American people must respond to the American people. We will get the right budget and lift the debt ceiling.

RESTORING AMERICA'S ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. KIGGANS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise to highlight the passage of H.R. 1, the Lower Energy Costs Act, which I voted for today, and this Chamber passed only minutes ago.

Over the past 2 years, we have seen record increases in energy prices coupled with inflation cause countless hardships for families in my district and across the country. In fact, gas prices have risen nearly every single month of President Biden's term, long before Putin's invasion of Ukraine. That is not to mention the fact that, in 2021, U.S. imports of Russian oil nearly tripled.

Despite these facts, this administration has consistently opposed American energy development.

Rather than restricting domestic energy and mineral production, we need to unlock American resources to provide energy security here at home and for our allies abroad.

H.R. 1 allows our domestic energy industry to flourish and puts us back on the path to energy dominance by removing unnecessary, complicated permitting regulations and modernizing outdated laws.

Many of the problems America's energy industry faces today stem from burdensome permitting requirements, the outdated NEPA process, and endless litigation over already leased lands and projects currently in progress.

H.R. 1 tackles these challenges head-on, unleashing American energy, reforming our broken permitting process, and imposing filing deadlines on litigation concerning energy and mining projects.

By doing so, this bill not only helps us slash energy costs for working families but also reduces our dependence on foreign fuel sources, which, in turn, benefits our environment and bolsters our national security.

America continues to be one of the cleanest energy producers in the world. For example, Russian natural gas exported to Europe has a lifecycle emissions profile 41 percent higher than U.S. liquefied natural gas exported to Europe. In fact, if the European Union switched all of their natural gas imports in 2021 from Russian to U.S., it is estimated that global emissions would have been reduced by over 218 million tons.

That is not to mention that the U.S. is at least 50 percent import reliant for 48 different mineral commodities, 24 of which come from China and 6 of which come from Russia.

Our energy security is national security, and it allows our Nation to deliver greater global emission reductions that substantially lower energy prices.

Madam Speaker, I am glad to say that not only will this bill benefit the people of my district at the pump and on their energy bills, but thanks to my amendment, I have guaranteed that it also protects the beautiful coastal waters that southeast Virginians call home by ensuring the existing moratoriums on drilling off the coast of Virginia are not affected.

We have worked very hard on the Natural Resources Committee to ensure this bill will directly benefit the American people.

We must restore strength in our economy, and that starts with restoring America's energy independence. Republicans are leading on this issue, and it is my hope that this bill will make its way to the President's desk and be signed into law so all Americans can benefit.

HONORING THE GALLAUDET ELEVEN

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Gallaudet Eleven and highlight their important yet seemingly unknown contributions during the space race, contributions that led to invaluable scientific knowledge and, eventually, the successful Apollo 11 Moon landing.

Before NASA could send humans to space, the agency needed to better understand the effects of prolonged weightlessness on the human body.

So, in the late 1950s, NASA and the U.S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine established a joint research program to study these effects. They recruited 11 deaf men from Gallaudet University: Harold Domich, Robert Greenmun, Barron Gulak, Raymond Harper, Jerald Jordan, Harry Larson, David Myers, Donald Peterson, Raymond Piper, Alvin Steele, and John Zakutney.

All but one of these men had lost their hearing early in their lives due to spinal meningitis, which damaged the vestibular system of their inner ear in a way that made them immune to motion sickness.

Now known as the Gallaudet Eleven, these men underwent extensive testing over the course of 10 years, pushing their bodies to the limits to advance our space program.

The testing and experiments included living 12 days straight inside a 20-foot slow rotation room, which remained in a constant motion of 10 revolutions per minute, a 200-mile journey on the choppy seas off the coast of Nova Scotia, and a series of zero-G flights in the notorious "vomit comet" aircraft.

The decade's worth of experimentation gave researchers critical insight into how the body's sensory system works when gravitational cues from the inner ear aren't available, as in the case of space flight. This insight helped give researchers the information they needed to safely send other men to space.

We cannot ignore that the space race played a significant part in the Cold War. Americans and Soviets competed to prove their technological and intellectual superiority by becoming the first nation to put a human into space.

When we landed on the Moon, our astronauts were seen as the ultimate American heroes, a distinction they would not have enjoyed without the contributions of the Gallaudet Eleven.

The service of these 11 men to the United States embodies a legacy of bravery, dedication, and love of country.

Madam Speaker, please join me in expressing gratitude to the Gallaudet Eleven for their honorable service to our Nation.

I hope that by highlighting the critical contributions of these unsung heroes, I have helped ignite an effort to provide them with the recognition and credit that they are due.

PROBLEMS CAUSED BY NAVY DRY DOCK CLOSURES

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address my grave concerns with the recent closure of four Navy dry docks that are responsible for maintaining our Navy fleet and sustaining our Naval seapower and maritime strength.

Approximately 7 weeks ago, the U.S. Navy closed three dry docks at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton and another at the nearby Trident Refit Facility in Bangor, Washington.

One of these dry docks that was closed was the only dry dock on the West Coast certified to repair a nuclear aircraft carrier.

Without this vital infrastructure in place, our aircraft carriers in the Pacific are left completely vulnerable. We are now left with one dry dock on the East Coast that has the capacity to repair an aircraft carrier.

Combined, these shipyards used to have 22 dry docks. With 4 out of commission, we are down to 18 and have lost 22 percent of our critical Naval support infrastructure. We are now left with one dry dock on the East Coast that has the capacity to repair an aircraft carrier.

As a result of significant divestment in the 1990s, our Nation has only four public shipyards: Puget Sound and Pearl Harbor on the West Coast and Norfolk and Portsmouth on the East Coast.

As you can see here in this graph, the U.S. now has the fewest public shipyards than any other time since the end of World War II. Additionally, we now have 36 percent of the Navy's attack submarine fleet either in or waiting for maintenance.

This backlog is due to a multitude of factors, including workforce challenges, but having fewer shipyards and dry docks is a significant part of the problem.

This problem impacts the readiness of our submarines and aircraft carriers and our entire Navy fleet, the men and women who crew them, the defense industrial base, and our national defense as a whole.

Without the basic infrastructure needed to support our Navy, how can we possibly provide adequate defense capabilities if called upon to engage with our adversaries.

If we were to engage in conflict with a near-peer adversary such as China, we need to have infrastructure at the ready to repair damaged vessels in a timely manner and return them to their area of operation.

□ 1230

Increasing our maritime industrial base, including dry docks, is absolutely critical for our Navy to be able to effectively defend the United States and must be prioritized in our national defense budget.

I came to Congress to restore Americans' strength. I look forward to working with my colleagues on the House Armed Services Committee from both sides of the aisle to ensure that we support and invest in our public shipyards in order to protect and defend our great Nation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

MILITARY PAY MUST BE INCREASED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from California (Mr. MIKE GARCIA) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GARCIA of California. Madam Speaker, I thank my fellow naval aviator from Virginia for this precious time.

Madam Speaker, today I rise as a formal naval officer who is concerned for our enlisted troops, and particularly our junior enlisted troops within the Department of Defense, the soldiers, the sailors, the airmen, the marines, the space guardians.

As a massive government rolls forward spending more and more and gathering more and more debt, our enlisted troops continue to do the tough

work of providing Americans their security blanket.

Just last night, we had nine Army soldiers killed in a tragic training accident in a Black Hawk helicopter in Kentucky. They make such great sacrifices on a daily basis, and our enlisted folks are doing this work for almost no compensation.

When I reflect on just how little our junior enlisted ranks earn, I am left begging the question, Madam Speaker, who is providing them with their security? What lobbyist group is advocating for junior enlisted personnel, who when they first join the military are making about \$23,000 a year?

Madam Speaker, I know you are familiar with this, having served your country, but this is a pay table from the DOD for fiscal year 2023 showing what our enlisted troops make, and you can see when they first join, they are actually making less than \$21,000 a year. It is not until they are actually above an E-3 with E-4 rank over 4 years, 5 years that they are actually above what we would consider minimum wage of \$15 an hour, or \$32,000 a year.

It is about \$11 per hour, what they are being paid right now for what would be a normal 40-hour work week. In California, fast-food workers start at \$22 an hour. By the way, our troops, they are not usually working 40-hour work weeks. As you know, they are working 60 to 80 hours per week, especially if they are on deployment.

I ask our fellow Americans and legislators to let that sink in. Let it sink in that the starting wage of a McDonald's worker is twice that of the starting wage of our junior enlisted troops. The McDonald's worker, however, doesn't get his head shaved. He doesn't have some of his rights and freedoms taken away. The McDonald's worker doesn't go on deployments for 6 to 12 months at a time, and he doesn't put his life on the line for his beautiful country during both peace time and training operations. Twenty-two McDonald's workers a day don't take their own lives by suicide each day. \$11 per hour, that is what we pay our troops.

A third of our troops, Madam Speaker, qualify for food stamps. Even China is paying their enlisted troops more than we are.

Madam Speaker, who is making sure that our enlisted troops are getting the resources that they need to provide for their family, not just the financial resources but food, safe housing, daycare, schools for their children, and jobs for their spouses? The DOD officers have an organization called MOAA, or the Military Officers Association of America.

The Pentagon has their top brass that come to the Hill and testify asking to make sure that they get all the weapons they require to maintain the pointy edge of the spear, but the sad fact remains that the junior enlisted of our military remain largely unrepresented and without a champion.

We wonder why we suffer from record-low recruitment, record-low retention. Today's retention problem is tomorrow's recruiting crisis. Pay and quality of life are the biggest drivers right now in our challenges to retention.

Members of Congress—I have seen it for several years from both sides of the aisle—have stood at these very podiums, thumping their chests speaking about the 3 to 5 percent pay raises and they are taking care of our troops. They say we are taking care of our troops. These are record-high pay raises, they say. I guarantee you that is going to happen again over the next several months. We are taking care of our troops. We are giving them record-high pay.

It is a bunch of crap.

In the midst of 7 to 8 percent inflation, and when your base pay is only \$22,000 a year, a 5 percent increase is only about \$90 a month. That is easily swallowed up in your first trip to the gas station. Politicians can thump their chest and try to make themselves feel better about themselves, but don't stand here and tell us that you are taking care of the troops because for far too long the welfare of our enlisted troops has gone without a shepherd in Congress and without leadership in the Pentagon and without a true champion.

There have been freebie talking points that are easy to see, but they are being masked by anemic and hollow actions from flag officers and politicians the same, and that ends now, Madam Speaker.

Last year, my Military Spouse Licensing Relief Act passed both Chambers of Congress and was signed into law by the President in January. I am grateful for that. It helped about 140,000 Active-Duty families. This law requires all 50 States to recognize the professional licenses of Active-Duty spouses. If they are a nurse, a teacher, a real estate agent, cosmetologist, their licenses are now recognized across State lines when our Active-Duty families get orders to a new State.

To our troops and their spouses throughout the Nation, if you are currently having any push back from credentialing boards or licensing boards in your State, wherever you are stationed, and they are not recognizing your license and you are the spouse of an Active-Duty member, please call my office. Work with your commanding officer, but call my office, and we will help you to make sure that your rights are adhered to and honored and that your license is honored, as well. This is the law of the land, and you have rights now in this regard.

Madam Speaker, I am proud of that achievement from last session, but this session has to be focused on base pay, especially for our junior enlisted. I have introduced a bill that ensures that the DOD minimum base pay salary is \$31,200. This figure gets an E-1 up

to parity with every other industry in the Nation where \$15 per hour is the generally accepted minimum wage. This \$31,200 represents about a 50 percent increase to base pay for enlisted personnel. While that may sound high, we have to remember how low the starting point is.

This will save us money by needing fewer recruitment bonuses and fewer retention bonuses after they join the military.

Our Nation's most precious asset or our most potent weapon is our troops, the Active-Duty men and women in uniform and, specifically, the workhorses of our DOD forces, the enlisted personnel.

We can have Stealth bombers, nuclear submarines, intercontinental ballistic missiles, sexy fighter jets, hypersonic weapons, and the most advanced satellites up in space, but on our current recruitment and retention trajectory, we will still lose a war against a peer threat like China. We will still lose a two-front war against near-peer adversaries.

With the most lethal arsenal in the world, we are still not secure unless we take care of our troops. I will not stand at this podium or any other and feign support for big bills that provide small support for our troops. I won't do it. Our military, it begs for inspiration and for a mission. It craves leadership and it thrives on patriotism.

Our enlisted troops, they will literally climb mountains, they will move mountains, and they will give their life in defense of our way of life, but they won't complain about their pay because they are noble warriors. They are humble warriors.

As a Nation, we must reestablish our dominance on the global stage, a position, frankly, that we lost in the wake of the Afghanistan debacle.

The gap between pay for our troops and their civilian counterparts right now is at an all-time high. All the while, China has closed the gap against the United States in several domains.

We need some wins under our belt when it comes to national security and readiness and taking care of our troops. The men and women in fancy suits in this Chamber and the Chamber just 600 feet north of here, they need to do the right thing for our troops wearing the military uniforms, not in 5 years, not in 1 year, but this year.

The Commander in Chief just 1.6 miles to the west should support us in this endeavor. I am willing to provide him the tools necessary to do it myself, if needed, but \$31,000 is a doable do for base pay for our enlisted, and it is necessary.

It is imperative that as we craft the National Defense Authorization Act, or the NDAA, and also write the defense appropriation bills, that we are adequately addressing the pay and the welfare of our troops and that we do so very soon this year.

I commit to our enlisted personnel that I will remain your champion in

Congress until we get this right. Your Nation has forgotten you and neglected you for too long, and that ends this year.

God bless our troops.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

HONORING GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY'S CORRECTIVE ACTION TO THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. I rise as a proud descendant of the enslaved people, who constructed the foundation upon which the greatness of America resides. They are the foundational mothers and fathers of this country.

Today, I rise, Madam Speaker, because I was accorded the preeminent privilege of speaking at the Georgetown University Law Center and I was accorded this opportunity to talk about the conscious agenda.

In so doing, we, my staff and I, did some research on Georgetown University and we discovered some things that I will share with you today.

First, I do want to thank the persons who made it possible for me to have this opportunity to speak today at Georgetown. I would like to thank Juan Thomas, the chair of the ABA Section of the Civil Rights and Social Justice Entity. This is an entity that is associated with the American Bar Association, and they were hosting this event today.

I would like to thank Dean Treanor. He is the executive vice president of Georgetown University Law Center.

I would like to thank Professor of Law Edelman. He is a person who has, quite frankly, helped to set a course of conduct that has made a difference in the lives of many people at the institution.

Today, Madam Speaker, I, having had this opportunity to visit Georgetown, would like to commend the university for what it has done and I would like to do so for things that persons ordinarily might not assume one would stand before the Congress, the country, if you will, and give such a commendation.

I am honored to do this because I think Georgetown University is the supreme, superb example of what an institution should do that has had some association with the institution of slavery.

I think that Georgetown University is a university that has set an example for the country, indeed for the United States of America itself, in terms of how we should respond to questions related to our association with the institution of slavery.

Today, I want to honor Georgetown University, founded in 1789 by John

Carroll, who was later appointed Archbishop of Baltimore in 1808. I honor this institution today because it took affirmative action to correct its association with the institution of slavery.

In 1838, 272 enslaved persons worth about \$3.3 million in today's dollars were sold in part to help pay off the school's debt. Obviously, this was not something that I would in any way celebrate. It is something that I find horrific.

The question then becomes: How has Georgetown University responded since this occurrence? Well, in September 2015, Georgetown University formed a working group on slavery, memory, and reconciliation to explore this history that it has associated with slavery.

In 2016, Georgetown created a department of African-American studies and set plans to establish an institute for the study of racial justice.

□ 1245

These two things alone are significant. The notion that a working group would be established for reconciliation, to explore it, to explore the memory, and to understand what slavery was all about as it relates to this institution, this working group has done an outstanding job.

I also have to acknowledge the fact that the African-American studies program was something that would give young people the opportunity to better understand more than what happened at Georgetown. It gives them an opportunity to understand what happened to Africans in the Americas.

Too often, this type of history is overlooked, and today, there are many who would erase this history. Significant work at the Georgetown Slavery Archive has been done.

In 2017, Georgetown offered an apology. It was not an apology without something more, not just a: "We are sorry it happened, and please have a nice day." It was an apology, and they held a liturgy of remembrance, contrition, and hope. It was a sincere apology.

It was an apology that would lead to other things. The apology wasn't the end. It was the genesis of more things that would be done.

In 2017, Georgetown dedicated two campus buildings to members of the descendant community—the "descendant community" would be descendants of slavery—dedicated two campus buildings to members of the descendant community.

It didn't stop there. Georgetown went on, in 2018, at the request of descendant leaders, Georgetown, the Jesuits, and descendants began truth and reconciliation work with the Kellogg Foundation.

This is the kind of work that has to be done so that we can get to the truth about what happened, so that we can have the transparency necessary to understand the history associated with slavery.

It is not pleasant, but it has to be done. It has to be done because if we don't do it, we allow ourselves to be vulnerable to these things being repeated.

Let's study this history. In 2019, Georgetown established a reconciliation fund that awards \$400,000 annually for community-based projects within descendant communities—\$400,000 annually.

Georgetown did not simply give an apology with nothing more than "we are sorry." Georgetown has taken upon itself to atone for what occurred and has done so by having a truth and reconciliation committee, worked with the Kellogg Foundation, and went on to establish a reconciliation fund that awards \$400,000 annually for community-based projects within descendant communities.

I think that Georgetown merits a special thank-you, and I, as a Member of Congress, intend to have a flag flown over the Capitol of the United States of America to be presented to Georgetown University for the way they have demonstrated that we can deal with the issue of slavery—demonstrated how to do this.

They have been an exemplar of how to do it and how to do it with a degree of credibility such that someone would come to the Congress of the United States of America, stand here, and pay tribute to what they have done to commemorate the lives of those who helped create the great America that we live in today.

They were the foundational mothers and fathers of this country. They were the persons who labored. They planted the grains, harvested the crops. They constructed roads and bridges.

The Capitol itself has benefited from their labor. This very facility that we are in has benefited from their labor. The Washington Monument benefited from their labor. The White House benefited from their labor. Their labor has made a difference.

I would have the country, the United States itself, follow the example of Georgetown University—follow the example. Let's have the truth and justice commission. We need it. The truth has to be told.

Let's have the study for reparations. There ought to be some compensation for centuries of unpaid labor, labor without recompense, labor without compensation. There ought to be some atonement by the Government of the United States of America.

Georgetown University is the exemplar. We should follow this example, and we should move expeditiously to correct, to the extent that it can be corrected, the injustice that was imposed upon human beings of African ancestry.

I believe that we who have the opportunity to stand in the well of the House of Representatives, who can vote on questions of war and peace, who can vote to fund various projects around this country, ought to establish a department of reconciliation. We ought

to establish a department of reconciliation such that we will have a systemic and systematic methodology by which this problem, this egregious concern, can be addressed.

It cannot be addressed in the term of any one President. It will take years, perhaps decades, to address the invidious discrimination that we have suffered in this country, but it can be done. We but have to have the will to do it.

A department of reconciliation with a secretary of reconciliation, a department of reconciliation with a secretary and under secretaries and a budget that is indexed to the Department of Defense, such that it will always be funded because we will always fund the Department of Defense.

If we do this, we can give this country and the world a sense of our wanting to atone for this 240 years of slavery that this country suffered, that people suffered, that people suffered and, in so doing, laid the foundation for America's greatness. They are the foundational mothers and fathers of this country.

To Georgetown University, I thank you for what you have done, and I pray that this country will follow your example—follow the example. Let's have the necessary commissions so that we can get to the truth.

Let's study the issue so that we can understand what recompense should consist of, and then let's make sure that this is all done by and through a department of reconciliation.

I will close with this. Reconciliation cannot be limited to African Americans. Some things bear repeating: Reconciliation cannot be limited to African Americans. There are others who have suffered invidious discrimination, and they, too, have to have reasonable redress for the suffering.

We have to address the Trail of Tears, how people were uprooted from their homes, forced to migrate across the country. Many died along the way. There has to be some recompense for the Trail of Tears.

We have to consider what happened to others who were a part of this country when the persons from Europe arrived, how they were treated.

All of this can be dealt with through a department of reconciliation.

The persons who came here and constructed the railroads, the persons who were placed in these camps so as to, in theory, protect the country from persons during a time of war. These camps should never have been imposed upon people.

We have to, at some point, give redress. This is what a department of reconciliation can do.

This is a great country, but the greatness of America has not been achieved until America provides a means for us to have reasonable redress for the invidious discrimination that was imposed upon people who meant us no harm, did us no harm, suffered. In their suffering, America became the

great country it is because they laid the foundation for America's greatness. They are the foundational mothers and fathers of this country.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, as we wrap up this week in Congress, I would like to address some issues that I feel have not been discussed as much as they should be in the Chamber this week, and I look forward to the issues being highlighted when we return from our break 10 days from now.

First of all, I would like to discuss the very concerning memos coming out of the Richmond office of the FBI. The FBI has kind of embarrassed us over the last year, in that there are areas in which I would consider more political in nature, but the FBI, perhaps like their counterparts in China or Russia, seem to go after people for what they think more than what they do.

We found out in the last month that they have decided to equate traditional Catholics with groups that ought to be monitored so that they don't do anything too untoward.

In their memo, they implied that perhaps traditional Catholics, without evidence that I know, may be opposed to affirmative action, like the majority of Americans. They may not be all on board with the LGBTQ agenda. They may not be thrilled with President Biden's immigration policy. Horror of horrors, they might like to attend a service with Latin Mass.

□ 1300

I am not Catholic personally, but I have friends who I think would consider themselves conservative Catholics. The idea that they would consider conservative Catholics in line with being an enemy of the state is incredibly scary. I know traditional Catholics will not do very well in communist China today, and that is perhaps not surprising. That is one of the reasons why we worry about what goes on in China. It is very scary that this administration would be targeting conservative Catholics for additional monitoring, and it is something that we should be very mindful of and something we should insist on.

They have said that they are revoking the memo, which is nice. But when you just say that we are getting rid of the memo because it doesn't meet our exacting standards, it implies that you are getting rid of the memo because it is true and you feel bad that your true feelings about conservative Catholics have now been made public.

I have not seen any press release from the FBI, and I hope to see it, in which people are removed from the

FBI, saying we don't want you there anymore. If you view your job as not one in which we are going to track down people who are counterfeiting or tracking down people who are selling fentanyl in the State but instead are going to spend your resources monitoring conservative Catholics, that is of great concern.

Like I said, I personally am not Catholic, but I will tell you, after seeing that memo from the FBI, if I was a member from an Assembly of God church, a Wisconsin Lutheran Synod church, most Baptist churches, evangelical churches, or Orthodox Jewish, I would be scared of where our country is going.

I insist that the FBI open up their files and tell us exactly who drafted these repugnant memos and whose idea it was out of Washington, out of Richmond, who knows, that the FBI should be involved in targeting conservative Catholics.

I hope the rest of the people in this body, including my leadership team, talks about it every day until we get back or until we get a better explanation from the FBI of exactly what was going on and who, in particular, were the employees of the FBI who thought it was a good idea to monitor conservative Catholics, of which apparently one piece of evidence is attending Latin mass.

Now, I think we should also have a look at a story that began about 2 years ago. We can kind of follow it along and see the degree to which President Biden's administration is following the demands made of them about 2 years ago.

About 2 years ago, when the Senate was 50/50, with a Democrat Vice President, U.S. Senators TAMMY DUCKWORTH and MAZIE HIRONO said that they were tired of confirming any White men appointed by President Biden. That is kind of a scary thing. Actually, they said it would be okay to confirm White men if they were gay.

After 2 years were up, a legal journal did a study and found out that 2 years into the Biden administration, only 5 out of 97 judges were White men. We were able to determine that 1 of the 5 is gay. We don't know about the others.

I think that is a little bit scary. I think if you are going to take the legal community collectively—remembering that you don't really appoint people to the Federal judiciary when they are 26 years old—so when we look at the community of people age 35 and up and say, we are going to try to find the best judges we can, I would think more than 5 out of 97 judges would be White men who are not gay. But that is what we have. Actually probably less than 5. It is 4 or 3 or whatever.

I think it is something for the media to pick up on and ask some more questions here.

Does the Biden administration really feel that only 5 of 97 judicial openings would be best filled with a White man?

I would be asking questions, since apparently Senator DUCKWORTH and Senator HIRONO felt it was important to give preference to gay men over straight men. I would ask how many of the few White men appointed are gay and how many are straight. I think that is something that if the media was on the ball, they would be asking that question.

We do know that there are strong elements on the left that don't like traditional families. We know the close ties between the Democrat Party and Black Lives Matter and how early on Black Lives Matter said they don't like western prescribed traditional families. I always objected to the way Black Lives Matter says that, because I think we have traditional families with a mom and dad at home through all sorts of different backgrounds, not just in Western Europe. But they, themselves, describe it as western prescribed traditional families.

I hope that beyond this rather obscure legal journal, we would have a little more investigation by the press and perhaps investigation by some of the relevant committees.

Are we continuing down the path of apparently actively discriminating against White heterosexual men?

I mean, that is clearly what these two Senators wanted. I think it is very concerning that they are getting exactly what they wanted. It is like the Biden administration is just following their tune.

Hopefully, we will see more articles about this in the paper over the next couple weeks. If I do not get what I want here, hopefully Republican leadership will weigh in and force the Biden administration to comment on this issue and the backgrounds of some of their appointees.

Given the obsession, or their apparent view of the world, the Biden administration does view people as just representative of where their ancestors lived 200 years ago.

I don't view it that way. I think most Americans view people as individuals. If you ask what do you think about John or what do you think about Mary or what do you think about Peter? You talk about their views on things. Maybe you talk about their upbringing or where they grew up, but you don't say the most important thing about that person is whether their ancestors are from Spain or England or India or wherever.

Unfortunately, the Biden administration basically seems to throw away the rest of the résumé and focus primarily on ethnic background. That is unfortunate.

One way we can see it is in their proposed budget. They seem to put diversity police in all of their different agencies. It is something that is growing more and more in our universities, as well.

Some of these diversity police are making \$200,000 a year, which is something that scares me in its own right.

If you are going to be making \$200,000 a year, a lot of people will say anything. If your \$200,000-a-year job depends on the rather warped idea that we should hire, fire, or promote people based on where their great, great grandparents are from, these people are going to be running around the country telling businesses, telling students, that when you meet somebody, the most important thing is their ethnic background. We have seen the result of having these people running around the university and the obsession with this view of the world.

We did have a hearing this week looking at universities, and we will talk about universities again in a second. But there are a lot of universities, who complain that tuition is too high, who purport to care about the high student loan debt out there, who have no problem hiring people for \$150,000 or \$200,000 a year to preach to children that they ought to walk around with a chip on their shoulder because of their background, despite the fact that clearly people are coming from all around the world and succeeding in America.

It is kind of a defeatist thing to tell people that they are going to be discriminated against based on ethnic background. I have talked before about people from all around the world showing up at a swearing in ceremony where people become American and looking at all the people who are hitting the ground running from all around the globe.

I always talk about, in my own district we have a huge Hmong population. I look at how successful they are, how hardworking, and how they are living the American Dream. Then you hear about these people making \$200,000 at our university campuses to tell people they ought to walk around with a chip on their shoulder and saying what a horrible country America is.

In any event, I hope all alumni around the country pay attention to what is going on in their alma maters and make sure they are not wasting the students' precious tuition dollars on hiring these people.

Now, we have seen the result of these people recently, or this intolerance that they promote, in two separate universities. We are all familiar with what happened at Stanford University. A judge showed up there carrying ideas that if not a majority, close to a majority of Americans hold. They weren't big on transgender people going into the other persons' bathroom and what have you.

They whipped up almost a physical confrontation at Stanford, which, when I get online, is supposed to be the second-best law school in the country, at least according to somebody. These potential lawyers, if they come from Stanford, they are going to wind up becoming Federal judges, very important jobs. They are shouting down people with views on transgender people dif-

ferent than the population as a whole. I don't know how these people are going to get back to home base and become productive lawyers, much less productive judges or productive bureaucrats in the future.

We did have a hearing on this the other day, but I think we should have more hearings, specifically about what is going on with Stanford.

We found similar intolerance of First Amendment free speech at Georgetown, another supposedly good law school. We had a student step forward, William Spruance, and talk about what happened to him when he questioned the guidelines with regard to masks. If you get on the internet, there are all sorts of people who will say different sort of things about masks, different things about vaccines. But apparently, because he stepped outside the orthodoxy at Georgetown Law School, he was threatened and he had to undergo a psychological evaluation.

Doesn't that sound like something from the Soviet Union?

If you disagree with the state, you have to see a psychiatrist because you must be mentally ill if you don't understand what a great guy Joseph Stalin is.

Sounds like that is what we have going on here at Georgetown; send somebody for a psychiatric evaluation if he doesn't agree with the conventional view on how to deal with COVID.

I hope that there is widespread outrage. We like to think people who graduate from college are taught to be open-minded and look at different views on things. But instead, apparently coming out of Georgetown, you are taught everybody must fall in line with the state or fall in line with the leadership of the law school, and if you don't, we will weigh in. Despite the fact that you may have spent 2 or 3 years of money and time going to the law school, we are going to do what we can to make sure you don't become a member of the bar association and you won't be able to use that degree. Because far more important than your grades or what you know is going on in school is that you know that once you become a lawyer, you wind up being obedient to the state.

It should be of great concern to the bar association across the board. I think the American Bar Association ought to look at what is going on both in Stanford and Georgetown, which—I think, maybe because of what they were 20 or 30 years ago—still have a good reputation. I am sure they will still sucker some kids into going there.

But what is going on with the intolerance at both of these law schools is something that should be looked at, and I hope perhaps individual bar associations around the country also want to monitor this, as to what we can make of the intolerance in both of these law schools.

□ 1315

My final comment as far as what is going on this week is something I have

talked about in the past and want to talk about one more time. That is what is going on in Ukraine.

My major concern with the Biden administration is I don't think they are trying to end this war. I mean, we are where we are, but the longer the war goes on, the closer the alliance between Russia and China goes. In the relatively recent background, we had a thousand McDonald's in Russia. I know people in my personal life who had jobs in Russia. We had Russians coming here doing jobs on our farms. The college-aged kids from Russia would come here with special visas working in the vacation industry.

Obviously, right now relationships are falling. With regard to China, over time, relationships are getting worse and worse, which is a dangerous thing. We have had peace with China for well over 60 years. I don't know why we can't do another 60 years.

President Biden is not making, I believe, an effort to wrap up this war. It shouldn't be that difficult. Ukraine has the second lowest birth rate of any country in the world. If there is any country that doesn't want to lose some of its young people it ought to be Ukraine.

Nobody can tell me that Vladimir Putin thought that when he entered Ukraine the war would be going on this long. It is another country with a low birth rate. It is a country that is losing people as they immigrate to other countries.

Both Ukraine and Russia should have motive to end this war, and eventually it will end. The sooner it will end, the better. I am afraid the Biden administration seems satisfied to just sit there, let things go on, every day more young Russians and more young Ukrainians die. Not only is that a tragedy in its own right, but every day that this war goes on, it is going to be that much harder to reach peace.

I strongly wish that President Biden would use this interlude before we try to put more billions of dollars on Ukraine that he would—if the United States can't do it, and I can understand why we can't broker peace because we don't look like we are neutral in this fight—beg the Turks or the Israelis or the French or somebody who has more standing to step in and see if we cannot find an end to this war before it becomes much more catastrophic; before maybe the United States becomes involved; before Russia decides to shoot something at Western Europe, or use its submarines off of American shores.

I strongly hope that the press, when they get a chance to interview President Biden, ask him: What are you doing or do you feel it would be good for this war to end, or are you just going to throw up your hands and pretend you are an innocent bystander? If the war goes on another 4 or 5 years, it is all fine by President Biden.

Those were four issues that I don't think we paid enough attention to during the course of the week.

I hope the press corps gives them some attention during the next week when we are back in our districts, and I hope our leadership brings more attention to them when we return from our districts in 11 days from now.

Madam Speaker, we will go for one more topic right now while my good friend returns from his office.

There is an effort made right now in America with regard to school lunches to shift from milk to sugary drinks. This is something else we don't pay a lot of attention to, but a lot of children get a lot of their food from school lunch.

I would be hard-pressed to find anybody who would say that we are better having kids drink sugary, gooey drinks than wholesome milk. Milk has been around since the Bible, right? Israel, the land of milk and honey.

Apparently, there is an anti-milk feeling out there. I do know that gooey, sugary drinks are sold by big corporations that are very active in all segments here in Washington. I hope that this is something else the press will pick up on.

Just because little children can't vote doesn't mean that this ought to be a banner headline, at least once a month, as to whether the next generation of children is raised on gooey, sugary drinks or wholesome 100 percent milk, which has been such a big part of the diet of Americans since our founding.

We hope that our bureaucracy holds the line and does good research into the good and the bad of sugary drinks, as well as the nutritious value of 1 percent whole milk.

Again, if any members of the press or the Chair want to look into this, I think it will be very important. We have spiraling out of control healthcare costs in this country. The health of the next generation is largely going to be determined—or to a large degree be determined—by what is going on with the youngest children.

We are at a precarious time in our country in which the drug companies want to prescribe en masse anti-obesity drugs to little children. I heard this week that parents are being told that sometimes their children, as young as 8 or 9, are going to begin to be prescribed anti-obesity drugs.

I can understand why that is a gold mine for the drug companies. We are such an over-drugged country already, and if they can make our young people a little more pudgy—the idea that they would have to take anti-obesity drugs for the next 70 years of their life—the eyes of some of these pharmaceutical executives must just brighten up at the idea that that has become the norm of America.

I suggest that we step back for a second, analyze what is healthier and what is less likely to make you obese, and encourage healthy foods. I think we are also talking here with regard to the WIC program. I hope we weigh in both on the WIC and the food stamps

and the school lunch programs, all with more nutritious foods.

If we get back more of the nutritious foods that the average American was eating 60 years ago, we wouldn't have to worry about giving all the young children anti-obesity drugs because people of my generation lived their whole life without them.

I can understand it might be more profitable for some people, they have a lot of obese kids. We don't need that. It is bad for them. I hope the press really monitors what is going on as we try to step away from whole milk and other, what I will call, natural foods, instead of pushing their way toward sugary, processed food. I think that is one of the reasons why America's children right now are so much heavier than they were when I was a child. We look forward to that situation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

U.S. BORDER CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Wisconsin for holding the floor down here with—I am quite confident—riveting expositions on any number of great things because my friend from Wisconsin is a great American, and I do appreciate the gentleman.

It is important that we recognize the situation that this country currently faces with respect to our border crisis.

It is so beyond understanding that the so-called greatest country in the history of the world could allow an environment in which, as we speak here on the floor, a little girl is getting sold into the sex trafficking trade in Houston or San Antonio in a stash house; or as happened last summer, 53 migrants died in a tractor trailer, cooked in the Texas summer heat; or 40 migrants who burned up just this past week. All, almost a direct consequence of the chosen policies of this administration. That is the simple truth.

We have free will as the greatest country in the history of the world, the strongest country in the history of the world. We have to use that free will and make choices. Are we going to be a sovereign Nation that secures its borders and ensures safe passage and avenues for people around the world to come to this country, or are we going to allow cartels to maintain operational control of our border?

Are we going to allow cartels to use human beings as profit centers, no matter what it means for them and their well-being? Are we going to allow China to exploit our borders and run fentanyl into our communities and kill Americans, or are we going to do our job and secure the border of the United States?

Those are the questions before us as Members of the House of Representatives. My message to my colleagues on

this side of the aisle is: When you campaign on securing the border and you are given control of the House of Representatives, you have an obligation to actually secure the border.

To my colleagues who run around using rhetoric about what is or is not Christian-like. I will say it is inherently un-Christian to allow migrants to die and call that compassion. It is inherently un-Christian to allow Americans to die from fentanyl poisoning and say that it is un-Christian to say that we should secure the border.

It is inherently un-Christian for us to turn our backs on the responsibility of being a sovereign Nation that defends the rule of law to be the beacon of hope for people around the world to come here in the first place.

This country has done more for more people around the world than any other Nation in history. Yes, our history is about opening our arms and allowing millions from around the globe to seek freedom and opportunity here, and we must continue to be. That must be built on the rule of law.

If we do not maintain the rule of law, then we forsake the very thing that attracts people from around the world. People come here from Venezuela, they come here from Cuba because of the rule of law. The rule of law is supposed to matter.

For people to hide behind asylum claims and hide behind exploitations of our law, to flood our border, such that we no longer have control of it, such that then the law becomes meaningless, turns the rule of law on its head and means we will not be able to be the place of refuge for the people around the world who need it.

More than that, we should be exporting the rule of law. We should be improving conditions in the Western Hemisphere and around the world rather than importing lawlessness and importing fentanyl and killing our own people and undermining the lives of migrants.

On March 13 a human smuggler transporting 11 illegal aliens in Ozona, Texas, was being chased by law enforcement, and during the chase the smuggler crashed into another vehicle killing the other occupants, including a 7-year old girl and her grandmother. The victims' names are Maria Alvarez and her granddaughter Emilia Tambunga. Two migrants perished from the crash. That is one example of hundreds I can give.

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I run into the ranchers who find dead migrants on their south Texas ranches. Madam Speaker, 1,000 migrants have died along the southwest border last year.

The fact is we are seeing, as we speak, thousands rush our border from El Paso down along the Texas border because of the failed policies of this administration.

We have an obligation as a body, but while our Democrat colleagues bury

their heads in the sand and refuse to acknowledge the crisis at the border, Republicans have an obligation to do exactly what they said they would do and what they campaigned to do, and that is to secure the border of the United States.

Let me be very clear. Securing the border of the United States does not mean more money. It does not mean more technology. It does not mean more Border Patrol agents. It does not mean throwing money at the problem. It means actually doing the job of enforcing the laws of the United States and embracing policies that will stop the abuse of our law, as this administration is doing to undermine it, to allow people to flood our zone, and to allow cartels to exploit it, which harms Americans and migrants.

We absolutely can and will ensure that people who have a credible claim to asylum will be able to have that claim heard while making sure that it is not exploited by cartels to rush our border with thousands of people and make it such that it is bad for them and us while fentanyl pours in killing Americans and undermining our security. That is actually our job.

I submit, Madam Speaker, that we should honor the promises that we made that gave us the majority because I can promise you if we try to pass border security that doesn't actually stop the problem, then we will no longer be in the majority.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following date he had approved and signed a joint resolution of the following title:

March 20, 2023:

H.J. Res. 26. A joint resolution disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022.

SENATE BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following date he had approved and signed a bill of the Senate of the following title:

March 20, 2023:

S. 619. An Act to require the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled joint resolutions of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 7. Joint Resolutions relating to a national emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020.

H.J. Res. 27. Joint Resolutions providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8

of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to 'Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States' ''.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday next, April 3, 2023, at 2 p.m.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TURNER: Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. H.R. 1376. A bill to require the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-32, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Energy and Commerce discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1376 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BALINT, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. BUSH, Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. CROW, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELUZO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. PEREZ, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. IVEY, Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr.

KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MAGAZINER, Ms. MANNING, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBATH, Mrs. MCCLELLAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. ROSS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SORESENSEN, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SWALWELL, Mrs. SYKES, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. MFUME, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. COSTA, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. VASQUEZ, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. HOYER, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SOTO, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mrs. PELTOLA, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CASE, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. WATERS, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 12. A bill to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. TURNER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BACON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. ARMSTRONG):

H.R. 2400. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to allow States to make medical assistance available to inmates during the 30-day period preceding their release; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, and Mr. MOLINARO):

H.R. 2401. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide students with

disabilities and their families with access to critical information needed to select the right college and succeed once enrolled; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 2402. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to prohibit the manufacture, processing, use, and distribution in commerce of commercial asbestos and mixtures and articles containing commercial asbestos, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CLYBURN (for himself, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BALINT, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. IVEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGERDOVE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MANNING, Mrs. MCBATH, Mrs. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 2403. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the background check procedures to be followed before a Federal firearms licensee may transfer a firearm to a person who is not such a licensee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANTOS:

H.R. 2404. A bill to prohibit the availability of funds to provide assistance to foreign countries that criminalize or discriminate based on gender, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 2405. A bill to authorize the relinquishment and in lieu selection of land and

minerals in the State of North Dakota, to restore land and minerals to Indian Tribes within the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. FERGUSON, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. ESTES, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. HERN, Mr. FEENSTRA, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 2406. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently allow a tax deduction at the time an investment in qualified property is made, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 2407. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of multi-cancer early detection screening tests; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN (for herself and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2408. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide a review process for adverse national coverage determinations with respect to drug coverage under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BERA (for himself and Mr. BARR):

H.R. 2409. A bill to improve hiring authorities available to the Secretary of State with respect to expertise on the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WALTZ):

H.R. 2410. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide administrative support to providers of dental care who provide such care to veterans that is not furnished under such title, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a pilot program for the provision of dental care to certain veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 2411. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support and stabilize the existing nursing workforce, establish programs to increase the number of nurses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2412. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to increase national capacity to provide pediatric behavioral health services at children's hospitals and through community-based providers to improve children's access to care; and to authorize grants to begin to address large numbers of children boarding in emergency departments, to support the pediatric behavioral health workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 2413. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish dental care in the same manner as any other medical service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 2414. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the maximum age for children eligible for medical care under the CHAMPVA program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BUDZINSKI (for herself and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 2415. A bill to establish the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 2416. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a military and civilian partnership for trauma readiness grant program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Texas (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. NEHLS):

H.R. 2417. A bill to the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 to provide for the expedited removal of unaccompanied alien children who are not victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons and who do not have a fear of returning to their country of nationality or last habitual residence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASTEN (for himself, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BROWN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. TOKUDA, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 2418. A bill to require lost or stolen firearms to be reported to law enforcement authorities within 48 hours, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COSTA (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. HARDER of California):

H.R. 2419. A bill to provide financial assistance for projects to address certain subsidy impacts in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ (for herself, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. ELLZEY, and Mr. GUEST):

H.R. 2420. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to review the Cattle Fever Tick Eradication Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 2421. A bill to address the needs of individuals with disabilities within the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 2422. A bill to amend the CALM Act to include video streaming services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FINSTAD (for himself, Mr. PANNETTA, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. LAMALFA, and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 2423. A bill to affirm that the Farm Credit Administration is the sole and independent regulator of the Farm Credit System; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for

consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 2424. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to permit video or telephone certifications in the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GALLEG0 (for himself, Ms. JACOBS, and Mr. TORRES of New York):

H.R. 2425. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to make allotments to States to carry out full-day kindergarten programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas (for himself, Ms. BROWN, Mrs. HOUGHIN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. BACON, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Ms. SCANLON):

H.R. 2426. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to identify obstacles to identifying and responding to reports of children missing from foster care and other vulnerable foster youth, to provide technical assistance relating to the removal of such obstacles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. DUARTE, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. COMER, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MOONEY, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. HILL, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. TIFANY, Mr. STEEL, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BACON, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. HUNT, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. FALLON, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. BOST, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FRY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. KILEY, Mr. COSTA, Ms. PORTER, Mrs. STEEL, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 2427. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Hmong people, in recognition of their highly distinguished service in the Vietnam war and the fight against communism; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CARSON, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CROCKETT, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 2428. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a grant program to improve the preparation and representation of certain students in aviation-related fields, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada (for herself, Mr. STEWART, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 2429. A bill to establish the Open Access Evapotranspiration (OpenET) Data Pro-

gram; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 2430. A bill to create a rule of construction for Federal courts to apply in all cases regarding the provision or obtaining of reproductive health services and the imposition of capital punishment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAST (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CORREA, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. CROW, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. GAETZ, Ms. MACE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 2431. A bill to authorize Department of Veterans Affairs health care providers to provide recommendations and opinions to veterans regarding participation in State marijuana programs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK:

H.R. 2432. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the detention of arriving aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEUSER (for himself, Ms. WILD, and Mr. MOOLENAAR):

H.R. 2433. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to update the calculation of the hospital specific rate for such hospitals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS (for herself, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. BACON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CARSON, Mr. COMER, Mr. BOST, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FINSTAD, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. SORESENSEN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 2434. A bill to promote low-carbon, high-octane fuels, to protect public health, and to improve vehicle efficiency and performance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOONEY (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 2435. A bill to define the dollar as a fixed weight of gold, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. SELF, and Mr. BIGGS):

H.R. 2436. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to expand penalties for illegal entry and presence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. ROUZER):

H.R. 2437. A bill to revise the boundaries of a unit of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System in Topsail, North Carolina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2438. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, to establish a grant program to be known as the Mental Health Licensure Portability Program to award grants to eligible entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 2439. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to

require coverage of hearing devices and systems in certain private health insurance plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. SELF, Mr. NEHLS, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. MILLS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. BURLISON):

H.R. 2440. A bill to award Congressional Gold Medals to Metropolitan Police Officers Officer Michael Collazo and Officer Rex Englebert, in recognition of their exceptional bravery and valor in confronting an active shooter at the Covenant School in Nashville, Tennessee; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 2441. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand health care and benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs for military sexual trauma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 2442. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of disability; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Ms. TLAI, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. BOWMAN):

H.R. 2443. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and the Financial Stability Act of 2010 to require a reduction of financed emissions to protect financial stability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 2444. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to require nationwide consumer reporting agencies, upon request, to use a consumer's current legal name on consumer reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ROY (for himself and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 2445. A bill to establish the Office of the Special Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Accountability, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GALLEGU, and Ms. BARRAGÁN):

H.R. 2446. A bill to establish the César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park in the States of California and Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SALAZAR (for herself, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2447. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for a presumption of service connection for illnesses associated

with service in the Armed Forces in the Panama Canal Zone, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2448. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote the increased use of renewable natural gas, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful transportation-related emissions that contribute to poor air quality, and to increase job creation and economic opportunity throughout the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. SCHNEIDER):

H.R. 2449. A bill to require a strategy for countering the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 2450. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a refundable tax credit for commercial truck drivers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 2451. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for certain freedom of association protections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. TIFFANY (for himself, Mr. GALLAGHER, Ms. TENNEY, and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 2452. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit certain political committees from compensating the spouse of the candidate for services provided to or on behalf of the committee, to require such committees to report on payments made to the spouse and the immediate family members of the candidate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 2453. A bill to amend section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to reform immigration parole, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself and Mr. RYAN):

H.R. 2454. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a grant program to increase cooperation on post-traumatic stress disorder research between the United States and Israel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. WILD (for herself and Mr. McCAUL):

H.R. 2455. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to provide for grants in support of training and education to teachers and other school employees, students, and the community about how to prevent, recognize, respond to, and report child sexual abuse among primary and secondary school students; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Ms. BARRAGÁN):

H.R. 2456. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health, to create educational materials with respect to covered disorders for elementary and secondary school students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the

Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BENTZ (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. VALADAO, and Mr. ZINKE):

H.J. Res. 46. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the National Marine Fisheries Service relating to "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations for Listing Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DAVIDSON (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, and Mr. PERRY):

H.J. Res. 47. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the sixteenth article of amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mr. KEATING, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TONKO, Mr. KILMER, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. BEYER, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.J. Res. 48. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the rights extended by the Constitution are the rights of natural persons only; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAUBER (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. PERRY, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mrs. BOEBERT):

H.J. Res. 49. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Northern Long-Eared Bat"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H. Con. Res. 31. Concurrent resolution highlighting the risks that environmental defenders face around the world and commending their role in defending human rights, combating climate chaos, and supporting a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACOBS (for herself, Ms. BALINT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHES, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CILLINE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. FROST, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. IVEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SALINAS,

Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SORESENSEN, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILSON of Georgia, and Mr. MCGARVEY;

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of International Transgender Day of Visibility; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARDENAS (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SOTO, Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Mr. GALLEGO):

H. Res. 266. A resolution expressing support for the recognition of March 31, 2023, as “César Chávez Day” in honor of the accomplishments and legacy of César Estrada Chávez; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H. Res. 267. A resolution finding that the Russian Federation’s presence in the United Nations Security Council violates the purposes and principles of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ESTES (for himself and Mr. KILDEE):

H. Res. 268. A resolution expressing strong opposition to the imposition of digital services taxes by other countries that discriminate against United States companies; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. BALINT, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. IVEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCLELLAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROSS, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VARGAS, Ms.

VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H. Res. 269. A resolution recognizing that it is the duty of the Federal Government to develop and implement a Transgender Bill of Rights to protect and codify the rights of transgender and nonbinary people under the law and ensure their access to medical care, shelter, safety, and economic security; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, and Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. BERA):

H. Res. 270. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should negotiate strong, inclusive, and forward-looking rules on digital trade and the digital economy with like-minded countries as part of its broader trade and economic strategy in order to ensure American values of democracy, rule of law, freedom of speech, human and worker rights, privacy, and a free and open internet are at the very core of digital governance; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MCCLAIN (for herself and Ms. ESCOBAR):

H. Res. 271. A resolution recognizing the importance of beauty and wellness educators to the United States and supporting the designation of March 30, 2023, as “National Beauty and Wellness Education Appreciation Day”; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. BERGMAN, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. JAMES):

H. Res. 272. A resolution calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to immediately release United States citizen Paul Whelan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Ms. TENNEY, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. COSTA, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. WILSON of Georgia, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. MENG, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H. Res. 273. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Women’s History Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 12.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To protect a person’s ability to determine whether to continue to or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider’s ability to provide abortion services.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 2400.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill restarts benefits for Medicaid-eligible incarcerated individuals 30 days pre-release.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 2401.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 2402.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Asbestos

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.R. 2403.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: closing the Charleston loophole

By Mr. SANTOS:

H.R. 2404.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Constitution, Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit the availability of funds to provide assistance to foreign countries that criminalize or discriminate based on gender, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 2405.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

The North Dakota Trust Lands Completion Act of 2023 abides by the single subject requirement in that the provisions are limited to relinquishment and in lieu selection of land and minerals in the State of North Dakota.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 2406.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

“The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Section 7&8 of Article 1 of the United State Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Extending the full expensing provision of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, section 179.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 2407.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the US constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

would increase seniors’ timely access to multi-cancer early detection (MCED) technology by creating a direct pathway to Medicare coverage.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:
H.R. 2408.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill modifies the Medicare program
By Mr. BERA:
H.R. 2409.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.
The single subject of this legislation is:
Foreign Affairs
By Mr. BILIRAKIS:
H.R. 2410.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.
The single subject of this legislation is:
To authorize a pilot program and study for the provision of dental care to certain veterans
By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:
H.R. 2411.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Nursing
By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:
H.R. 2412.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Health care
By Ms. BROWNLEY:
H.R. 2413.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Veterans
By Ms. BROWNLEY:
H.R. 2414.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Veterans
By Ms. BUDZINSKI:
H.R. 2415.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Establish the Springfield Race Riot National Historic Monument
By Mr. BURGESS:
H.R. 2416.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill amends the Public Health Service Act to require the Department of Health and Human Services to award grants to certain trauma centers to enable military trauma care providers and trauma teams to provide trauma care and related acute care at those trauma centers.
By Mr. CARTER of Texas:
H.R. 2417.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 of the US Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Providing protections for Unaccompanied Alien Children.
By Mr. CASTEN:
H.R. 2418.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 18
The single subject of this legislation is:
Gun violence prevention
By Mr. COSTA:
H.R. 2419.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
The single subject of this legislation is:
Water resources development.
By Ms. DE LA CRUZ:
H.R. 2420.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
Review of the cattle fever tick eradication program.
By Mrs. DINGELL:
H.R. 2421.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Constitutional Authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
The single subject of this legislation is:
To improve responses to sexual violence against students with disabilities.
By Ms. ESHOO:
H.R. 2422.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3
The single subject of this legislation is:
To regulate the sound of tv advertisements
By Mr. FINSTAD:
H.R. 2423.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
The single subject of this legislation is:
Affirms the Farm Credit Administration as the sole and independent regulator of the Farm Credit System.
By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
H.R. 2424.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VIII, Clause 18
The single subject of this legislation is:
Nutrition
By Mr. GALLEGOS:
H.R. 2425.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, clause 18 allows Congress to make all laws "which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any of Congress's enumerated powers.
The single subject of this legislation is:
Early childhood education
By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:
H.R. 2426.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, clause 1 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
The single subject of this legislation is:
To require the Office of the Administration for Children & Families to evaluate the protocols that states have developed to comply with the reporting requirements for locating a child missing from foster care.
By Mr. GROTHMAN:
H.R. 2427.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:
Awarding a Gold Medal
By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:
H.R. 2428.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
Aviation Education
By Mrs. LEE of Nevada:
H.R. 2429.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."
The single subject of this legislation is:
To establish the Open Access Evapotranspiration (OpenET) Data Program.
By Ms. MACE:
H.R. 2430.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
The act creates a federal constitutional rule of construction that it is a part of the right against cruel and unusual punishment, as well as a manifest miscarriage of justice, to put a provider or receiver of an abortion to death.
By Mr. MAST:
H.R. 2431.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:
The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill allows VA physicians' consultation and recommendation of cannabis as a treatment option for their patients in states that have legal medical marijuana programs.
By Mr. MCCLINTOCK:
H.R. 2432.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4
The single subject of this legislation is:
Immigration status and procedures
By Mr. MEUSER:
H.R. 2433.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States
The single subject of this legislation is:
Healthcare
By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:
H.R. 2434.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill would improve fuel efficiency and performance of vehicles, and reduce carbon emissions, through the greater use of ethanol.
By Mr. MOONEY:
H.R. 2435.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5 of the U.S. Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
Gold Standard
By Mr. MORAN:
H.R. 2436.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to expand penalties for illegal entry and presence.

By Mr. MURPHY:

H.R. 2437.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To revise the boundaries of a unit of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System in Topsail, North Carolina, and for other purposes.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 2438.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a grant program to be known as the Mental Health Licensure Portability Program to award grants to eligible entities.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 2439.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the coverage of hearing devices and systems in certain private health insurance plans.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 2440.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Award a Congressional Gold Medal to law enforcement officers who responded to the tragic school shooting at The Covenant School in Nashville, TN.

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 2441.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Improving provision of benefits to veterans who have experienced military sexual trauma.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 2442.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of disability.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 2443.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill will address climate risk.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 2444.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of the bill is credit reporting accuracy.

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 2445.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Establishes the Office of the Special Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 2446.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Public lands.

By Ms. SALAZAR:

H.R. 2447.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Providing Veterans Benefits

By Ms. SANCHEZ:

H.R. 2448.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Provides a new tax credit for renewable natural gas used for transportation.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2449.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Taiwan

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 2450.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill allows certain licensed commercial truck drivers a tax credit in a taxable year.

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 2451.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Provides freedom of association protections for students in single-sex social organizations at institutions of higher education.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 2452.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Campaign finance

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 2453.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Immigration parole reform

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 2454.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States

The single subject of this legislation is:

Military healthcare

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 2455.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

To encourage community-based education and training for teachers, caregivers, and students to prevent child sexual abuse.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 2456.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The subject of this bill provides for the creation of educational materials on uterine, ovarian, and related hormonal and menstrual disorders, such as endometriosis, uterine fibroids, and polycystic ovary syndrome.

By Mr. BENTZ:

H.J. Res. 46.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

CRA on designating Critical Habitat.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.J. Res. 47.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE V

The single subject of this legislation is:

Judiciary

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.J. Res. 48.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the rights extended by the Constitution are the rights of natural persons only.

By Mr. STAUBER:

H.J. Res. 49.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single single subject of this legislation is:

The purpose of this bill is to disapprove of Fed. Reg. 73488.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 41: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.

H.R. 45: Mrs. MCCLAIN.

H.R. 82: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 309: Ms. Velázquez.

H.R. 492: Mr. VASQUEZ.

H.R. 564: Mr. RESCIENTHALER.

H.R. 645: Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 676: Mrs. McClellan.

H.R. 700: Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. BEYER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 735: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. MRVAN, and Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 767: Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 830: Mr. BOST.

H.R. 854: Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 887: Mr. VALADAO and Mr. DUNN of Florida.

H.R. 903: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

H.R. 907: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 913: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. TRONE, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 958: Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 1017: Mr. STANTON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 1083: Mr. DELUZO.

H.R. 1087: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

- H.R. 1097: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 1249: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1255: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. BROWN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. EVANS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MFUME, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mrs. SYKES.
H.R. 1277: Mr. FINSTAD and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 1330: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 1379: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1433: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H.R. 1458: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1459: Mr. FITZGERALD.
H.R. 1465: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. MANNING, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 1550: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 1551: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 1587: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 1597: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 1637: Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. Barragán, Mr. Cárdenas, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 1640: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. TIF-FANY, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. CUELLAR, Mrs. LUNA, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. CRANE.
H.R. 1641: Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 1645: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1685: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1699: Mrs. MCCLELLAN and Mr. LANDSMAN.
H.R. 1722: Mr. BENTZ.
H.R. 1733: Mr. TIFFANY, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mr. TIMMONS, Mrs. LUNA, and Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 1734: Ms. STEVENS and Mrs. SYKES.
H.R. 1749: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 1756: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 1758: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H.R. 1785: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 1793: Mr. MORAN and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 1794: Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 1800: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana and Mr. STRONG.
H.R. 1843: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. BACON, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 2394: Mr. CROW.
H.J. Res. 25: Mrs. MCCLELLAN.
H.J. Res. 44: Mr. CARTER of Texas.
H.J. Res. 45: Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. BARR, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H. Con. Res. 28: Ms. STEVENS.
H. Res. 44: Mr. WENSTRUP.
H. Res. 77: Mr. RASKIN.
H. Res. 152: Mr. MOONEY.
H. Res. 213: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. EVANS, and Mrs. MCCLELLAN.
H. Res. 219: Mrs. MCCLELLAN.
H. Res. 240: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H. Res. 264: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.